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HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1902—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2410.

CANDIDATES IN FORCE

Many Republicans Seeking the Places.

WITH nominating conventions only a few weeks off the political situation is clearing and the outlook is that when the Republican meetings are held during the first week in September, there will be nothing to record but amicable adjustments of the differences which seemingly divide the party, but which in effect are simply friendly strivings for the party honors.

Throughout the entire group of islands there seems only one or two nominations assured. But there are many more which are coming up well and which promise to be settled satisfactorily long before the meeting of the convention. It appears to be a general conclusion that the Republicans will oppose Wilcox with a Hawaiian, though there are strong candidates who are working hard for the majority of the votes in the convention. There are several popular men in the party who are being considered. Some attempts have been made to force the nomination of one or the other of these but from the indications there will be finally a peaceful choice, and the man on whom the decision falls will get the honor without having to make any hard struggle, being chosen for his availability.

In the matter of the legislators there seem sure only the nominations of W. C. Achi in the third and C. H. Dickey in the second senatorial districts. Of these the first is admitted and the second may bring about a little fight but it will not last long, for the meeting of the district committee indicated that there will be strong backing for the author of the income tax law when he is proposed for the upper house.

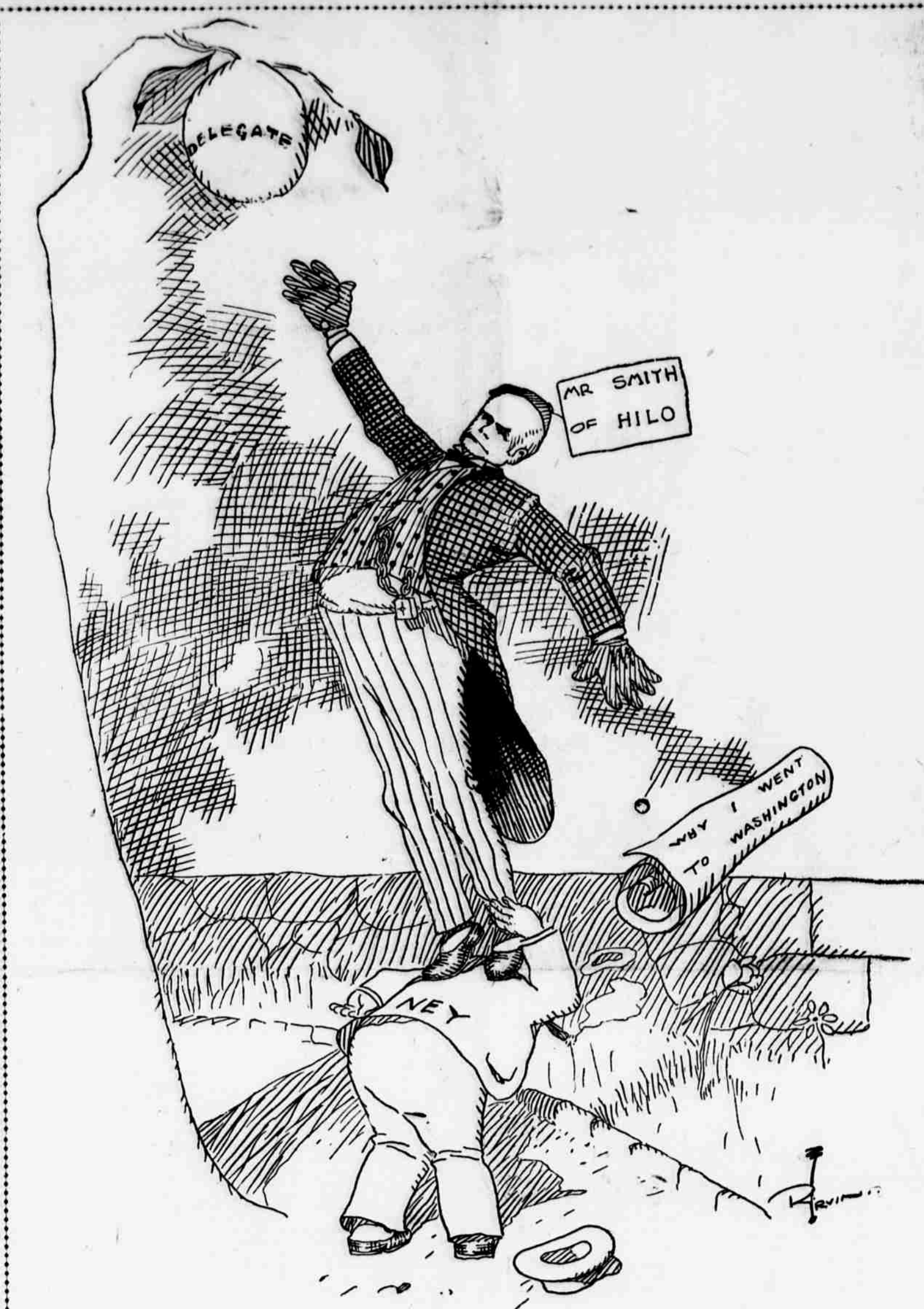
The local center of interest perhaps is the fifth representative district. The three senators from this island who were dropped out of the senate were from the southern end, and it is expected by the people there that they will have the choice of at least two of their successors. The one certain is W. C. Achi. To that all parties agree. There are two wings of the party there and recently an attempt has been made to compromise upon a basis which may be assumed to give to the ticket put up the greatest strength. On the showing of votes when the contest was made for chairman of the fifth district committee the relative strength of the wings is as twenty to fifteen. The minority party has proposed that the representatives be divided, the only assured senator to be Achi, and the fight for the other senatorial places to be made in the joint convention. This is not appreciated by the majority wing, for it puts the onus of the senatorial fight upon the fourth district members. It is understood that the counter plan will be that the majority take four representatives, the minority to take two and each side to go before the joint committee meeting with a candidate, having assurances of the support of the entire district committee. The three representative candidates of the Stewart faction are said to be Ben Naukane, John De Fries and Charles Clark.

There are many candidates for both houses in the district and the following is only a partial list: Senate, Frank Pahia, W. C. Achi, John C. Lane, Dr. George Huddy, L. L. McCandless, and many friends are urging H. M. von Holt; Representatives, Nainoa, who is said to be one of the strongest men at Laie, Naukane, John De Fries, Lot Lane, Judge Kaulukou, C. H. Clark, J. L. Holt, James Shaw, William Olepau, Charles Broad, William Mutch, A. W. Seabury, who has the support of the Portuguese voters, J. D. Avery, C. B. Dwight, McCants Stewart.

In the fourth district there is a situation which is not nearly so clear. There are several men who would like to be senator but the skies are not clear, and the names of those who may be said to be in the mentioned class, are comparatively few. Among these are: Senator, F. M. Hatch, A. G. M. Robertson, D. P. R. Isenberg, Prince Cupid; Representatives, William Ayllet, Jonah Kumale, W. W. Harris, George Smithies, A. L. C. Atkinson, G. M. Robertson, W. T. Rawlins, J. H. Soper, A. V. Gear, F. W. Macfarlane, W. H. Hoopes, Frank Andrade, who is expected to have the endorsement of the Portuguese, August Dreier, D. P. R. Isenberg.

MAUI MEN ENCOURAGED.

The Maui Republicans feel very much encouraged, as there seems to be considerable feeling against Wilcox, although there can be nothing said definitely until the holding of the nominating convention which is now scheduled for Saturday. It was the common report on the island the first of the week that the old ticket would be renominated at that Waialuku meeting, with the one exception perhaps, the substitution of Kookoo, for one of the representatives. The Republicans feeling that this may be possible have the strongest hopes of victory. White however will find others to contest the place with him, some of the candidates being Lyons, Clark, and Ahuli. For Representatives the following names have



THE PLUM IS TOO HIGH.

been mentioned: Beckley, Kookoo, Kawaihoa, Hihio, Kaulimakahe, Waiheua, Makekau, Hekapai, Kamakele, Kapohakimohewa, Aukai and Kahokuoluna.

The Republicans, while Dickey will have the strongest pull in the convention, will have others at hand. Among those whose friends are of opinion that they can win are W. F. Pogue, who is thought to be the man best informed as to the conditions there, A. N. Kopekai and Dr. J. H. Raymond. For the lower house there will be a raft of material, good timber, and there may be some lively contests. The island has been divided so that the men to be chosen will be recommended to the full committee by those members from various districts. Among names most prominently put out are Philip Pali, George Copp, John Kaluna, Dr. Raymond, Sam Kalama, W. P. Hala, J. K. Josepa, D. H. Kahaulio, R. C. Seale, E. M. Hanuna.

There were several conferences during the stay of Prince Cupid on the island, but these seem to have amounted to nothing. The prince was not ready to declare himself, and the people contented themselves with asking questions. When Prince Cupid left Waialuku in the Claudine for Hawaii, accompanied by his supporters, Archie Meheua, Carlos Lang and Morris Keokohale, he announced that he would return and then announce his decision.

KAUAI REPUBLICANS ACTIVE.

Kauai is in better shape for an aggressive campaign now than ever before. Since the election two years ago there have been added to the list of voters nearly 200 names, and these include some of the best men on the island. In the way of campaign work, among this number is Francis Gay, who will be a tower of strength. There is a belief that S. W. Wilcox will

be the selection for Senate. Friends of W. H. Rice are said to be urging him to take the nomination, but is hardly probable that he will do so.

When it comes to the lower house, there are a number of men in the fight for places. All are good men, men who can be depended upon to make a hard fight, and the convention promises to be one worth while. At the head of the list perhaps is John Gandall, of Lihue, while others mentioned are George Menden, Hanalei, Eric Knudsen and J. Armstrong, C. A. Rice and Francis Gay of Waimea and Henry Yeager of Hanalei. Many of the men named are not making a canvass for the places, but are being urged by friends who are anxious to have them get into the fight because of the strength they would bring to the ticket.

Perhaps the most remarkable point in the campaign is that on Kauai, where the Republicans made a slow fight two years past, this time the work is most advanced. There are long lists of voters, great enrollment upon the club rolls, made for the purpose of getting at the primary lists, and most careful and active work being done among the Hawaiians. This work is being aided by the dissatisfaction in the ranks of the Home Rulers, caused by the renomination of the old ticket, there being many objectors as well as other candidates for the places, whose friends are now ready to knife the ticket. The most encouraging feature is that the Republicans are hard at work. They claim every one of the new voters and with such men as Francis Gay and W. H. Rice out among the natives urging them to support the Republican nominees, there seems hope for the success of the entire ticket.

KAUAI DELEGATES.

Official returns have been received here of results in Kauai primary elec-

tions, as follows:

Sixth district third precinct, Waimea hall, Waimea, August 2, Francis Gay of Makaweli, delegate to district committee and Territorial convention.

Precinct club officers third precinct of the Sixth district: C. M. Rugg, president; G. L. Kopa, vice president; E. E. Mahlum, secretary; T. Brandt, treasurer; M. J. Pereira, John Fassoth, W. J. Sheldon, judges of election; D. B. F. Sandow, E. Onsted, C. M. Rugg, T. Brandt, E. E. Mahlum, executive committee.

Sixth district, fifth precinct, Koloa court house, Koloa, Kauai, August 2: J. K. Farley, delegate to Territorial convention; Morris Rosenblatt, delegate to district committee.

THIS SAILOR HAD A CHARMED LIFE

Captain John Hodson, a night inspector in the Honolulu Customs' force, has apparently led a charmed life. When a boy of sixteen years he left his home in Norway, throwing away his chances of following in his father's footsteps as an officer in the Norwegian army for a life on the sea. Since that time he has sailed all over the watery globe and only a few years ago quit the sea after having been in many disasters. He was shipwrecked in the South Sea islands and only by a miracle escaped with his life but the most remarkable experience he had was while captain of a schooner trading between the Sound and California ports.

On one occasion he took a cargo of lumber from the Sound to San Pedro. Before leaving the Sound the ship's carpenter made some repairs to the hull

of the vessel and during his work the chips from a piece of timber he was hewing fell into the hull of the vessel between the lumber and its sides. Shortly after leaving port the vessel encountered a heavy gale and the ship commenced to leak. The schooner's pumps were started but the chips which the carpenter had dropped into her hold clogged them up. Captain Hodson put his vessel right before the wind and ordered his men to take out the pump and clear out the chips. While this was being done he stood with the man at the wheel to see that the schooner was kept right-ahead of the wind. Waves of enormous height were chasing the schooner and one of these washed over the vessel from stern to bow, throwing the man at the wheel flat on his face and tossing the Captain overboard.

As Captain Hodson was swept over the side into the foaming water the ropes holding a boom broke and it dropped to the deck with one end hanging out over the side of the schooner. A broken rope dangling from this hit the Captain on the head and with the wild energy of a drowning man he caught hold of it. The vessel gave a tremendous lurch and her bulwarks were under water while the speed of the vessel dragged the man in the water who was holding on to the rope along and finally tossed him on deck again. He was at the wheel as soon as the schooner righted and nearly frightened the life out of the sailor standing there. This man though he had seen a ghost and promptly ran from the wheel, Captain Hodson seized it, put the vessel ahead of the wind again and later weathered the storm.

CORN CROP TOTAL LOSS

Van Dine Reports on Blight in Kula.

D. L. VAN DINE, special agent for the Agricultural Department in Hawaii, has returned from his tour of investigation in the Kula district on Maui. He reports that the corn and potato crop in the district comprising seven thousand acres is almost a total failure because of the ravages of the green fly in corn, and the black rot on potatoes. Only the early corn and potatoes which had obtained a sufficient growth to resist the attacks of insect and disease, will mature and the department has inaugurated a system of experiments from which it is expected to learn some means of preventing further future damage in the Kula district.

"Nearly the entire Kula district is affected by this blight and insect," said Mr. Van Dine yesterday. "The farmers, in that district, principally Japanese, Portuguese and Hawaiians, did not discover the cause of damage to their growing crops, until great inroads had been made upon them, and to stop it now, is impossible. Precautionary measures are required in cases of this kind, and as no report was made until practically the entire crop had been ruined it was too late to do anything."

"The green fly is attacking the corn and only the early plants which had a good start and are able to resist the attacks of the insect have escaped. The insect sucks the juice from the stem and leaves, killing the young plant. There are two natural enemies to this insect but they do not reproduce as rapidly as does the green fly, which reproduces by budding and winged forms. These latter are responsible for the rapid spread of the blight, though it can hardly be called a blight. The winged forms fly over the fields and large areas are affected in a very brief space of time. The farmers saw the work of the insect long before they discovered the insect itself, and took the formations upon the corn for a new kind of blight. It was only when they were shown the moving forms, that they believed that it was the green fly which had attacked their crops."

"The damage by the green fly has about reached its limit now, I think. The Department has begun a series of experiments in corn in the Kula district for the good of the farmers there. A plot of ground has been set aside and tests will be made of the soil, of different varieties of corn, the effects of deep plowing, the use of fertilizers, and upon the growth of corn generally. The piece of ground so taken is one of the poorest in the district, and an effort will be made to discover the best methods of cultivation and planting suitable for the district."

"What are needed more than anything else are precautionary measures. The farmers in that district have planted corn for years and years in the same soil without the use of fertilizers or changing of seed. More care should be taken in planting and cultivating, both corn and potatoes. An unhealthy plant is always most easily affected. What is needed is deeper plowing and new seed."

"The blight on the potatoes is a fungus disease, the same with which Mr. Sedgwick had been experimenting. The farmers in the district were supplied with forty-five new varieties of potato seed and the first crop has matured of those planted by Mr. Sedgwick for tests. Though the blight affected nearly all of these potatoes some were less injured than others, and these varieties will now be used again."

Rosehill and His Island.

An American mariner, Capt. Rosehill, is sailing toward Marcus Island, a speck in the Pacific ocean, in his schooner, claiming it as his private property, and a Japanese warship is bound in the same direction to establish the sovereignty of Japan therein. What the Yankee sailor will do when he meets the battle ship of Japan we can not foresee, but if he is like his Yankee forebears he may blow it out of the water. We are not accustomed to see American pluck outdone by superior numbers, and we shall be justified in our anticipation that Capt. Rosehill will get that island somehow, if it is only by some sort of a big bluff and the waving of the American flag at the right time in the right place. If the courageous captain, who does not seem to be afraid to oppose his little schooner to a Japanese ironclad, sticks by his colors, he is liable to yet come off the winner. Things may still be demanded in the name of the Almighty and the Continental Congress. We don't want the island, but it seems that Capt. Rosehill does. If he can show any sort of right to it, the stars and stripes should protect him in it.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

W. G. IRWIN AT HELM YOUNG MEN'S CAMPAIGN

Again President of Republican Club the Chamber of Commerce. Elects New Men.

(From Thursday's daily.)

WILLIAM G. IRWIN was elected as president of the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce at the annual meeting of that body held at 3 p. m. yesterday in the Chamber's room in the Hackfeld Building. Not only was the former president elected to succeed himself but all the other officers of the old board were also kept on. The reasons set forth by Vice-President C. M. Cooke that Mr. Irwin should again be at the head of the Chamber's affairs, were that he was so well known in San Francisco, New York, Washington and other cities, and whenever it was desirable that Mr. Irwin should represent the local body abroad he would be a factor of importance when considered as its president. The new board of officers is as follows:

President, William G. Irwin; vice-president, Charles M. Cooke; secretary, Jas. G. Spencer; arbitration committee, C. M. Cooke, J. B. Atherton, F. A. Schaefer, W. F. Allen and F. M. Swanzy.

Those present at the meeting were C. M. Cooke, J. B. Atherton, W. W. Hall, J. G. Spencer, W. M. Giffard, H. A. Isenberg, Gerrit Wilder, J. P. Cooke, W. F. Allen, H. A. Parmelee, Cecil Brown and T. D. Day.

Grimbaum & Co. addressed a communication to the Chamber in which it was stated that R. B. Berg was no longer representing that firm. Mr. Gartenburg now being their representative. Mr. Gartenburg was therefore elected to membership. J. A. McCandless was also elected a member.

J. P. Cooke reporting for the committee on Fire Claims stated that a report for the committees of the Chamber and the Merchants' Association was now ready, and he moved that the Chamber and Merchants' Association hold a joint meeting on Friday, August 22, at 2 p. m., it being understood that Mr. Pratt would be present to answer any questions regarding his trip to Washington. The motion passed unanimously.

By favorably considering a change in the by-laws the collector of the port of Honolulu is now entitled to honorable membership in the Chamber but without a vote.

A letter was read from Collector of Customs Stackable in which he stated he had received a department letter from Washington dated June 16 in which he was requested to make up an estimate of the merchandise imported here from the United States from July 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902, and he desired the co-operation of the Chamber in compiling such statistics, as the Customs Department here no longer keeps a record of such imports.

W. F. Allen said he understood the collector had visited the various shipping houses in the city and most of the latter had agreed to keep a record hereafter of such receipts. Mr. Spencer announced that letters had been sent to the merchants by him covering this ground. He also stated that since June, 1902, the collector was keeping a record of mainland manifests and hereafter this method of collecting statistics would not have to be continued. W. W. Hall said that shippers at mainland ports forwarding goods to Hawaii would hereafter make reports to the collectors of their respective ports.

J. P. Cooke then presented a resolution regarding the coming of the senatorial commission, which was adopted.

A letter was received from W. C. Weedon, dated San Francisco, in which he announced that he had received letters from the mayor of Baltimore and the president of the largest chemical works in St. Louis to give lectures there. He had arranged for a lecture in San Francisco to which the Chamber of Commerce had been invited. He thought it advisable for him to go on to St. Louis as soon as possible. He stated that reports of seismic movements in Southern California were much exaggerated.

S. De Forest, a Customs broker, asked for the endorsement of the Chamber of Commerce for the position of United States Shipping Commission, the post about to be vacated by W. Porter Boyd. He said he had the endorsement of nearly all the merchants of Honolulu. The matter was referred to Messrs. Cooke and Spencer.

The secretary's report was read and adopted. He reviewed the work of the Chamber for the year, its change of quarters to the new and handsome apartment given gratis by Hackfeld & Co. He told of the raising of \$4,000 for the government to continue the work of the Fire Claims commission; appropriation of \$500 a month to enable the Board of Health to enlarge its sanitary inspection of the city; the renewal of the commission of William Haywood as representative of the Chamber of Commerce at Washington; the adoption of a seal; the instructions to Mr. Haywood to favor the passage of the fire claims bill in Congress; the petition sent to Congress favoring the Mackay cable and the payment of the fire claims which was endorsed by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade of California; the employment of W. C. Weedon for six months to lecture on the mainland of Hawaii; the proposition to make exhibits at St. Louis and Osaka, Japan.

The treasurer's report gave receipts of \$2,620.81, expenses, \$361.80, leaving a balance on hand of \$1,720.01. W. F. Allen was appointed auditor to go over the accounts.

It was ordered that the constitution and by-laws of the Chamber be newly printed.

The Young Men's Republican Club swung briskly into the campaign last night in the Maile Hima hall on Fort street. The annual meeting and election of officers for the ensuing year was held, at which there was a large attendance of the younger element of the Republicans of the city and much enthusiasm was manifested. A canvass of all the precincts here will begin and captains of precincts were named last night for both the fourth and fifth districts. The club does not propose to waste time, but will send its workers out into the field at once and continue to bring young men into the organization until the day of election.

Lorin Andrews heads the club as president for the ensuing year and in his speeches last night he indicated that no time was to be lost, but that a thorough canvass should be made. The club will have for its main object the enrollment of young men as members of the club, canvass every precinct and aid the district and precinct organizations of the Republican party in every way possible. The election last night resulted as follows:

President, Lorin Andrews;

First Vice-President, S. M. Kanakaula;

Second Vice-President, J. D. Marques;

Recording secretary, D. H. Case;

Corresponding secretary, P. R. Helm;

Treasurer, A. W. Seabury;

Sergeant-at-arms, George Hubbell.

The enrollment committee, appointed by the president, is as follows:

Fourth district—1st precinct, P. R. Helm; 2nd precinct, W. W. Harris; 3rd precinct, E. A. Mott-Smith; 4th precinct, Mr. Nott; 5th precinct, O. C. Swain; 6th precinct, Mr. Wolf.

Fifth district—8th precinct, Mr. Kaula; 9th precinct, A. W. Seabury; 10th precinct, Mr. Kaula; 11th precinct, Mr. Kaula; 12th precinct, Mr. Kaula.

At the opening of the meeting by the president, it was stated that the annual meeting should have been held in May, but owing to the club being without headquarters it had to be deferred. Arrangements had been made, however, to use the Maile Hima hall on Fort street, opposite the Club Stables, for the remainder of the campaign, and would be open at all times for the accommodation of members. In responding to the call for a speech after being elected to the presidency, Lorin Andrews said he was gratified to find the club at his back, and he would do what he could to make it an energetic factor in the campaign. He wanted to see a hearty and earnest campaign carried on and asked for the full support of the members. Treasurer Seabury said that he hoped he would not have to call twice on the members for their campaign assessment.

It was suggested that dues of \$1 for the campaign be required, both of the old members and the new ones. This met with objection, others favoring voluntary subscriptions at the various meetings. The discussion resulted in a change being made in the by-laws whereby the treasurer was empowered to make a levy upon the members for a campaign fund, \$1 to be paid by each member. This plan met with favor and at the close of the meeting the treasurer stopped a brisk flow of dollars at his desk.

The president was also empowered to appoint a campaign committee of ten, the personnel of which will be announced this week.

A. W. Pearson said that the matter of canvassing the precincts was the most important feature of the club's work and should be taken up at once. He suggested that the precinct captains again get to work, subdivide their precincts and place the sections in the hands of men upon whom they could depend on to perform that duty well. By this means the names of all voters throughout the city would be obtained no matter to which political party they belonged. With these names in the hands of the secretary the club would be in a position to put out organized effort in every precinct. The meeting passed a motion to this effect.

The president announced that the organization in the Fifth District was somewhat lax and needed careful attention. One of the duties of the committee of ten would be to fill up the gaps in that district and see that it is thoroughly canvassed.

The secretary's report was read and adopted. He reviewed the work of the Chamber for the year, its change of quarters to the new and handsome apartment given gratis by Hackfeld & Co. He told of the raising of \$4,000 for the government to continue the work of the Fire Claims commission; appropriation of \$500 a month to enable the Board of Health to enlarge its sanitary inspection of the city; the renewal of the commission of William Haywood as representative of the Chamber of Commerce at Washington; the adoption of a seal; the instructions to Mr. Haywood to favor the passage of the fire claims bill in Congress; the petition sent to Congress favoring the Mackay cable and the payment of the fire claims which was endorsed by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade of California; the employment of W. C. Weedon for six months to lecture on the mainland of Hawaii; the proposition to make exhibits at St. Louis and Osaka, Japan.

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Orders are expected from Washington at any time for the Naval Station of Hawaii to proceed with the plans and specifications for the house and stables of the Commandant on the slopes of Punchbowl.

Plans for Commandant's House

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ADMIRAL MERRY LEAVES FOR DR. OLIVER WASHINGTON IS DEAD

Was Leper Physician at Molokai Many Years.



REAR ADMIRAL J. F. MERRY, U. S. N., RETIRED.

Says Work on Pearl Harbor Naval Station Must Wait the Dredging of the Bar.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

"NO IMPROVEMENTS can be made at Pearl Harbor until the dredging of the channel has been completed. Congress will not make an appropriation for the work until a ship can come across the bar," said Admiral J. F. Merry last evening.

"If the contract had been carried through as originally intended an appropriation for the remaining improvements might have been obtained at the short session of Congress to be held in November. This is impossible now in view of the failure of Clark & Henry to carry out their contract. They want to sub-let it to Cotton Bros. of this city, and I have recommended to Col. Heuser of the engineers who let the contract and to the Navy Department at Washington that this be permitted. If it is not done then the department will be under the necessity of advertising for bids, and there will be the same danger of letting the contract to some firm which is unable to do the work. Of course the present contract with Henry & Clark for dredging out the bar might be forfeited, but as I have said this would require much more time to finish the work. One extension was granted to the contractors in the time of beginning work, otherwise the contract should have been completed in October. The firm here, can, I think do the work, and open the bar sooner than would be accomplished by letting a new contract."

"This unfortunate delay in the work on the bar will of necessity cause further delay upon the improvements at Pearl Harbor, for nothing will be done there until the bar has been dredged out. No ship could get through, anyway, so further improvement at the naval station would be useless until this is done."

"The plans have all been made for the building of Pearl Harbor naval station. There will be warehouses, wharves, barracks, water lines, pumps, necessary buildings, and probably dry docks, but these will be a long time coming. I can't say how soon work will be commenced. It may be possible that the appropriation may be made by Congress at the short session, but this is not likely in view of the condition of the dredging contract. However the money may be obtained at the next session if not at this one, and then the work will commence at once. The title to the Pearl Harbor lands is now clear excepting as to the Honolulu Plantation Co. I do not know what action will be taken as to the compromise agreed upon here; the papers are now in Washington."

"As soon as the improvements contemplated are made the Oahu Railway and Land Co. will build a station at Pearl Harbor for the accommodation of the navy. This will connect the station direct with Honolulu."

"I have a good many friends in Hawaii," concluded Admiral Merry, "and I leave here with much regret. I would have liked to have entertained them all before I went, but I found that to be impossible. I expect to return to Honolulu at some distant day at least for a visit."

Admiral Merry leaves today on the Alameda and he will be given a big send off at the steamer. He will go direct to Washington where after a stay of about two weeks, he expects to take a vacation in his New England home.

Chamber of Commerce Meeting.

Secretary Spencer sent out notices yesterday for the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to be held this afternoon. The notice states that the principal business of the meeting will be the election of officers and the receiving of reports from retiring officers and committees. A report will be read also by J. G. Pratt, the fire claims delegate who presented the matter at Washington. C. M. Cooke will very likely be elected as president.

Admiral Merry has been in the service of the United States in Hawaii for three years and three months, being in Honolulu continuously excepting for a trip to Guam and later to Samoa. When he first came to this city it was as a captain, and he raised the admiral's flag at the navy station but a few months ago.

During his stay as commandant in Honolulu, Admiral Merry has done much for the good of the Territory. All the work of the Navy Department in Honolulu has been under his supervision. The establishment of the station here and the construction of coal sheds, and extensive yards in Honolulu is the result of his untiring efforts. The later and more important work at Pearl Harbor has also been accomplished by him in the acquisition of the lands for the use of the navy, and he has turned over to his successor, Captain Whiting, everything in shipshape order.

DINNER TO THE ADMIRAL.

Admiral Merry was wine and dined last evening, and in the midst of dozens of his friends bade a social adieu to Honolulu, for he departs today in the steamship Alameda for San Francisco. Captain C. F. Herriman, commander of the Alameda, gave an elaborate dinner, aboard the steamship in honor of the Admiral, Miss Pauline Neumann and Mrs. H. W. Lake also being special guests. The dining saloon was beautifully decorated, astors, miniature palms and other greenery transforming it into a conservatory. There was a course dinner during which many toasts were drunk for Admiral Merry, for the other guests of honor, Captain Herriman, Mr. Lake, and Col. Girard and daughters, for the army. A quintette club was present during the dinner and sang and played the Hawaiian melodies of which the Admiral has grown fond during his residence here. Those present were Admiral Merry, Miss Pauline Neumann, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Lake, Mrs. W. F. C. Hanson, Col. Girard, U. S. A., the Misses Girard, Miss Downing, Miss Davis, Miss Williams, Captain U. S. G. White, U. S. N., Mrs. White, Ma-na Widemann, George Radiek, Mr. Klamp, Mr. Krouse.

After the dinner the guests were driven to the Hawaiian Hotel where a delightful dance in honor of Admiral Merry was given by Mr. and Mrs. Lake. The Waikiki lani was used and Solomon's quintette played and sang the airs of Hawaii. A large number of guests were present besides those at the dinner and the enjoyment of dancing was continued until long after midnight. Among those there were Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Perkins, Mrs. J. S. McGrew, Mrs. Macfarlane, Miss Ham-burger, Mr. and Mrs. Hays, Mrs. Marx, Miss Alice Gillet, Southard Hoffman, Ogden Hoffman, Mr. Hamburger, Samuel S. White, Mr. Lancaster, Mr. and Mrs. Bush, Lieut. Newton, U. S. A., Scott Seton.

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Dr. Richard Oliver, for nearly fifteen years resident physician at the leper settlement, died yesterday afternoon at three o'clock at his residence in Wai-kihi.

The doctor has been ill for twenty years, though not seriously, and it has only been since his return from Molokai that his family and friends considered that there was any danger.

Dr. Oliver was sixty-three years of age, and for thirty years had been a resident of the islands. For a long time he occupied a position as traveling physician on Hawaii, and later was in the employ of the Board of Health in this city. It was in 1889 or 1890 that he was first appointed to the position of resident physician at Molokai and he was reappointed by successive boards. A few months ago he was removed because of charges preferred by one of the leper residents, and he is said to have felt his enforced resignation deeply. In caring for the lepers for nearly fifteen years Dr. Oliver gathered valuable data regarding the treatment of leprosy, though there has never been any publication of his work. He is reported to have said that he intended to publish the data collected by him, for the information of the medical world, but his death will prevent.

The deceased leaves a widow and one son, both of whom are residing in this city.

The funeral will be held this afternoon at three o'clock from St. Andrew's Cathedral.

BAD COMPANY

Not a Home in Honolulu
Where This Visitor is
welcome.

The most unwelcome visitor in Honolulu is any itching skin disease. Itching piles is known in nearly every household.

And eczema is no stranger. They're both bad company. They come early—stay late.

We always say "good riddance" when they go.

Know how to keep them away? Use Doan's Ointment.

Doan's Ointment cures piles and all itebness of the skin.

A Victoria, Australia man endorses our claims.

Mr. William Preston has been a resident of Victoria for over half a century and therefore will be known to many of our readers. Mr. Preston is at present residing at No. 65 Argyle St., St. Kilda. He says: "For some considerable time I have been troubled with Eczema on my legs. The irritation at times was very great especially at night, and it caused me considerable annoyance. I obtained a pot of Doan's Ointment and I must say that it allayed the irritation almost immediately. Doan's Ointment is a good remedy and I can highly recommend it for Eczema."

Doan's Ointment is splendid in all diseases of the skin, eczema, piles, hives, insect bites, sores, chills, etc. It is perfectly safe and very effective.

Doan's Ointment is sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hol-lister Drug Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

A YOUNG LADY'S LIFE SAVED.

At Panama, Colombia, by Chamber-lain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

Dr. Chas. H. Utter, a prominent physician of Panama, Colombia, in a recent letter states: "Last March I had as a patient a young lady sixteen years of age, who had a very bad attack of dysentery. Everything I prescribed for her proved ineffectual and she was growing worse every hour. Her parents were sure she would die. She had become so weak that she could not turn over in bed. What to do at this critical moment was a study for me, but I thought of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and as a last resort prescribed it. The most wonderful result was effected. Within eight hours she was feeling much better; inside of three days she was upon her feet and at the end of one week was entirely well." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Union Oil Co.'s New Wharves.

The Union Oil Company, which is erecting storage tanks in the Hawaiian Islands for fuel oil, has decided to make San Diego a port of call and will also build there wharves and storage tanks. The former will be used for loading steamers for the north or south and will be large enough to take any steamers that can come inside the bay of San Diego. Most of the oil that will go to the tanks there will be from the Fullerton and Whittier fields. This is the first extensive preparation for loading tank steamers that has been made south of Ventura, and marks a new place in the oil shipping business of that part of the State.

A HOME CURE

A pleasant, refreshing beverage and a wholesome tonic is

Primo Lager

It will strengthen the muscles and build up your system.

Brewery Telephone Main 341.

Fine Furniture Genuine Mahogany

Dressers, Dressing Tables, Parlor Cabinets and Ladies' Desks. All new and choice goods. Some of these are reproductions from old designs.

Crumb Cloths and Art Squares

for the dining room. We have these in light cool colors at prices unheard of before.

Our Rug Stock

is complete. We keep everything from a cheap Jute rug to an imported Royal Wilton. A large assortment of patterns and sizes.

Furniture Covering in select patterns.

Window Shades Porch Screens Matting

Our Upholstering and Repairing Department

is first class in every particular.

J. Hopp & Co.

LEADING FURNITURE
DEALERS.

Corner King and Bethel Sts.

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Capital, \$250,000.00.

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Principal Office: Corner Fort and King streets.

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SAILING FROM
NEW YORK TO HONOLULU
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Honolulu.

Union Oil Co.'s New Wharves.

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SPORTS

RACES ON
MAUI'S BIG
HOLIDAY

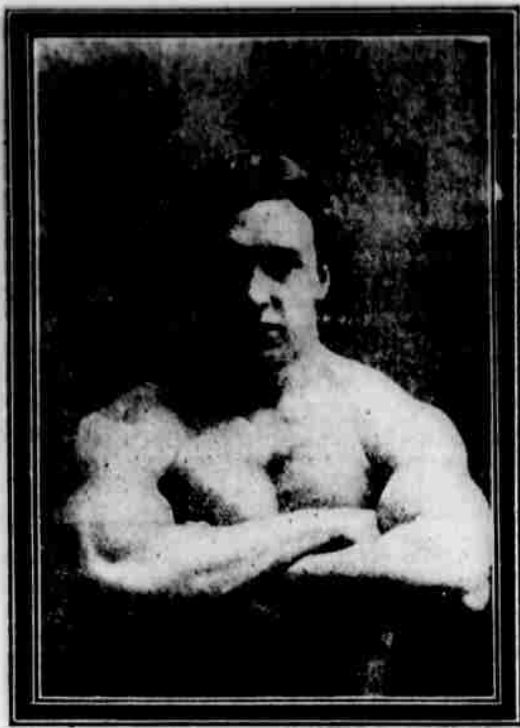
OF COURSE there were people of Maui who did not attend the racing at Spreckels Park on August 12, the great holiday of the isle, but those who did numbered in the thousands and the sport they had was well worthy of the day and the crowd. Only one incident marred the sport of the day, but the ill-feeling caused by the displacing of a Honolulu horse which came in first, by reason of a claim of foul, passed and from that time the sports went off without other than interesting and pleasing features.

Carriages, train and saddle horses carried the crowds of spectators to the park and before the races had been called at ten o'clock in the morning there was a greater number of people within the enclosure and about its fences than had been gathered in the recollection of the oldest enthusiast. The absence of a band caused the waits to seem longer but the people formed more of a family party than anything else, and the way they enjoyed every moment of the time made the day pass without any dragging. There were a number of visitors, the Honolulu party which made the trip for the purpose of playing baseball with the Mauians came in for entertainment at the hands of the Mauiites and Prince Cupid and his party the central features of a grand stand coterie.

The day was nearly a perfect one, the wind not being too strong for the comfort of the visitors, and while the track was a trifle hard for speed the races were in most part close and furnished excellent sport. The judges, W. F. Pogue, C. B. Cottrell and T. M. Church did not get the flyers out with any great degree of rapidity and it was after the appointed hour that the horses which were to compete for the first event, the three-eighths mile dash were sent to the post. There was considerable jockeying before they got away, Black Bess in the lead with Maui Rose, who carried a load of local money close up. Jennie E. was at the pole and going well in third position and the light weight Starlight back. Within a few yards of the start Black Bess was pulled into the pole, crowding back Jennie E., being never headed, won by an easy length from Maui Rose the others trailing. Thomas, on Jennie E., protested that he had been crowded by Black Bess, and the starters giving the same testimony, the judges set Black Bess in fourth place, giving the race to Maui Rose, Jennie E. second.

Immediately there was a roar. De-vauchelle, owner of the disqualified horse, kicked long and loud and Lucas, who had an entry in the harness event swore by all the straps and wheels at the track that he would not start a horse as the Honolulu men could not get a square deal and tried to induce others to draw out. A Lahaina bar-keeper, Carlyle, who had some money on the race also howled long and loud and it was nearly an hour before the next race could be brought off, the Honolulu drivers being hard to deal with. Davis was asked to scratch Sambo, but he with true sportsmanlike spirit refused saying that he had come to race and would do so. Finally the other Honolulu men decided that they would go out and did so.

It took two heats to decide the first harness event. Faro Bank, Grandpa and McKinley faced the starter. Faro Bank was sent out in front by Lucas and held his lead to the three-eighths pole where McKinley, pacing like a clock, wet away and took the heat in



Samuel S. White, Winner of Sandow Medal.

A PERFECT man in physical form, is the designation given to Mr. Samuel S. White, the young American collegian now in Honolulu who was awarded the Sandow medal in 1899 at the Crystal Palace, London, for being the best developed man to appear in the competition. Those who have seen Mr. White's enormous muscles and extraordinary physique from neck to torso and from shoulder to wrist, have been amazed at the development attained by him. He is in fact a second Sandow. Mr. White is neither tall nor short, five feet nine and one-half inches in height, broad of shoulder and chest, and standing on finely moulded legs whose muscles are like bands of steel. Every movement made by him indicates that

he is in the pink of health. Mr. White's extraordinary, some might say, abnormal development, is the result of the most careful training carried on for years. "Of course," said Mr. White yesterday, "when one begins to develop, the development comes on largely at first. It is not the years that brought me the Sandow prize, for after a few months, when I went in for steady, systematic training, my development had practically attained the present proportions. The rest was a continual hardening and training of those muscles already raised into prominence. Oh, yes, I generally keep up my training, but recently in my travels through the Orient I have been somewhat lax. However, when I reach the mainland I shall be as systematic as before."

Maui men that McKinley was as steady as shown in every heat. But when again they came out McKinley could not be held down and broke so badly that he had to be practically pulled up and Faro Bank went on and distanced both the winner of the first heat and Grandpa, driven by Bellina, winning the heat and race. The second heat was negotiated in 2:32 1-5.

The three-quarters mile dash was a fairly good race, the iron horse Amario, showing his speed and quality by winning pulled up. Jennie C. showed the way for an eighth but was there collared by both the winner and Rosalba. They ran like a team for a half mile, until in the stretch Amario pulled away and won as he pleased, from a very tired horse, Rosalba, in 1:21 2-5.

Sambo and Columbia Maid were down for a duel, McKinley having won one heat being scratched out of this event. Sambo was in form and when Davis sent him away in his stride it was simply a matter of pacing to the wire. Columbia Maid was not going well, and did not have the speed, so was distanced, the heat deciding the race. The time was 2:33 3-5.

The Japanese race was a scramble, much of the money of the spectators being placed upon a rangy black, but the light weight boy could not hold him true, and taking the curves wide made it impossible for the horse to win, the race being taken by a speedy brown, Yokohama.

Amario annexed another stake in the mile dash, permitting Nellie C. to make the running for seven-eighths, and then romping home a winner by a short length in the slow time of 2:02 3-5.

There were three entries in the Polo pony event. Von Tempeky nerved his mount for the quarter and then came away and won as he liked from Weller 2:37 1-5. There was then considerable

betting based on the assertion of the second and Cornwell third.

Dusty Roads led away in the last harness event of the day. Lucas was making all he could out of the old horse and as Bellina had broken down his sulky and had to drive to a road cart Grandpa was not able to challenge. Columbia Maid, with Davis driving, was out of it all the way, as the mare would not pace. Dusty Roads dropped back on the second lap, but had enough to win down the stretch. The second heat was mild, the Maui horse being out, and Grandpa being always in the front, which tells the story of the third as well. The time in the heats was 2:51, 2:45 and 2:51 3-5.

Bruner, the hack horse which Balentine rode in the gentlemen's race here on July 26th, was well away in the lead in the 3/4 mile dash, Maui Rose could not be held on the track, turning wild and thus being dropped out of the going. Jennie E. made a strong bid but could not catch the Honolulu horse, which won by an open length in 1:23.

Mollie Connors took the mile from the same horse as she liked, being pulled all the way to make the race of interest. The time was 1:51 2-5. Leonard was to make a balloon ascension, the Racing Association having offered \$30 and the people contributing nearly three times the amount, but the wind prevented.

The officials were: A. N. Kepolka, president; W. L. Decato, vice-president; D. L. Meyer, secretary; Jas. L. Coke, treasurer. Executive Committee: L. M. Baldwin, M. L. Becker, W. T. Robinson. Judges: C. B. Cottrell, T. M. Church, W. F. Pogue. Starters: J. J. Walsh, D. Quill. Timekeeper: W. Correll. Superintendent Saddle Paddock: E. Krueger. Clerk of the Course: Geo. H. Cummings.

HONOLULU
WIN BASE
BALL GAME

THERE may be baseball enthusiasm in other parts of the United States, even a few fans claiming this city as their home, but Honolulu produces the greatest number of howling, screeching and fit-throwing followers of the national game to its population, not only on the islands but in the country. If the record breaking crowd of Tuesday is a criterion. It was the return match between the Maui and Honolulu, and the play, while marred by spots of ochre, had in it much of real interest.

Maui presented almost the same team which appeared here and Honolulu had practically the Athletic Club team, with the exception of Marcellino, who going into right sent Louis to second and moved the others to the right one step. It was a battle of the bat in every sense, for the Mauians on their own grounds managed to get nine hits off Joy while the visitors in turn took fourteen out of the two men opposed to them. Jackson lasted only four innings, and then giving place to Searle, the Waikapu twirler, guarded the center garden and watched his successor during a fusillade which meant hits and runs.

But the crowd was one of the features. There were men, women and children who gathered for the purpose of shouting. It seemed, and they did not overlook an opportunity to carry out their design in making up the greatest crowd of the season. They shouted when Garcia hit safely in the first, when Searle struck out Joy in the sixth, and over Cummings' triple in the ninth, and in between did some of the most astounding kind of screeching that is possible to imagine. If the team had played up to the rooting there would have been only one ending to the game, the annihilation of the visitors, but when hits would count they were not in the wood.

Counting began the first time up. Williams hit to first and his blingle was too hot for Pickard to handle. Louis fanned and Cunha hit the first ball up for a single to right sending Williams to third, from which corner he counted a moment later on Hansman's out at first. Joy was hit by a pitched ball and according to the rules went to his base but used there. The second was the heart breaker. With two men out on flies Marcellino sent a pop into the space behind the pitcher and both short and second met for it and it fell out of Garcia's hands. Williams was there for a blink and after a steal both counted on Louis' long hit over second. Jackson smiled feebly when the crowd shouted to strike out Cunha and sent up a bale of hay which the little man pushed out into the lantana behind left field for three sacks. The Honolulu contingent was wild and when a moment later Joy hit over second and scored his catcher, there was more joy, the inning netting four, not a one earned.

The comedy of errors in the third consisted of the first one, when Rosecrans threw wild and let Thompson safe. Then on a foul fly and out Cummings tried to stop the runner at second, the baseman letting the ball go by and the third in turn failing to handle Cornwell's assist Thompson scored. Cunha tagged up one in the fourth on his own double and Joy's triple, and Louis added a mark on his and Cunha's doubles in the sixth. Thompson and Aylett walked in the seventh and when on Marcellino's out Pickard tried to catch the former at third and threw wild they both counted. Again in the eighth Cunha rounded the bags on his walk, Joy's sacrifice and the error of

I Make Strong MEN



of the puniest, weakest specimens of manhood. I care not how long they have suffered, nor what has failed to cure them. This is no idle boast, as I have done it for thousands, and many of them had spent from one dollar to five hundred without obtaining relief before coming to me as a last resort. My

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

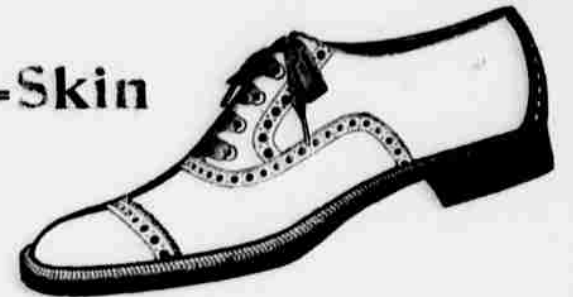
Is a positive cure for all weaknesses in man or woman. It is a wonderful tonic, a vitalizer. When you arise in the morning after having worn it all night, you feel the vigor of youth in your veins. It floods the body with warm, glowing vitality that makes the nerves strong, quickens the circulation, restores natural vigor and makes its wearer feel like a new man.

MAKES YOU OVER—It beats the world for building up a person broken down from dissipation and neglect of the laws of nature. No matter what your trouble is you can be made better and stronger by using this wonderful Belt. It pours glowing vitality into the body, and that does wonders. Try it and save doctor bills and useless suffering. It cures Rheumatism, Back Pain and all organic weaknesses.

READ MY BOOK—I have a book which every man should read (one for women also). It tells the facts that are of interest to every man who wants to remain young in vitality at any age. Send for this book today if you can't call. I mail it sealed, free. If you call I will give you a free test. Remember, my Belt does not burn, though you feel the current and can regulate it. I warrant it to give a strong current for years, though no one who uses it right needs it over three months. Cut this out and act today.

DR. M. E. McLAUGHLIN, 906 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Never Sold by Drug Stores or Agents.

Try a Pair of

Patent
Colt-Skin
Oxford
Ties

They are very natty in appearance and the latest in style. They are new with us, but claimed by the makers to be better wearing than any other leather and more comfortable.

\$4.50 buys a pair

Manufacturers' Shoe Co., Limited
1057 FORT STREET.

CALIFORNIA CANNED FRUIT

The most favored country in the United States in growing fruit, is California. Its valleys produce the most delicious varieties, and the choicest product of the most favored localities is gathered and packed for our store under our "Fidelity" and "Creme de Luxe" labels.

The Fidelity represents the highest standard or extra quality of medium size, perfect fruit, in heavy syrup.

The Creme de Luxe covers the dearest grade of extra large fruit, particularly adapted for export, being firm fruit that will arrive whole in best condition.

Prices on both grades are quoted in our price list.

We pay particular attention to uniformity and selecting the finest flavored fruit to be had, as there is a vast difference between the fruit of different localities.

Our experience of twenty years in shipping to individual consumers is at your service.

Smiths' Cash Store.

Nos. 25-27 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal., U. S. A.

passed ball scored when Marcellino dropped Jackson's fly, which he got to the second on Hansman's fly, the throw being low and Rosecrans getting squarely in the way so that Cunha fell over him. Thompson's hit ended the run getting with Cunha's count.

Maui began to score in the first. Garcia hit over second and aided by a

(Continued on Page 7.)

WILL WATCH FOR
THE HUMBERTS

French Consul Vizzavona Notifies Local Police to Look for Swindlers.

French Consul Vizzavona has notified High Sheriff Brown, who in turn has also notified all the sheriffs in the islands, to be on the watch for the famous swindlers, the Humberts and Daurignacs, who were recently exposed in France after swindling victims from many parts of the world of several millions of francs. The Consul has received descriptive circulars from the Tribunal of the First Instance of the Department of the Seine, France, the circulars being attested by MM. Leydet and Andre, Judges of Instruction. The circulars refer to the swindle as the "Affaire Humbert-Daurignac," and also "Affaire du 'Faux heritage Crawford'."

The French Minister of the Interior offers 25,000 francs for information of the swindlers which will lead to their arrest. Each circular contains half-tones of Eugene Humbert, Madame Humbert, Maria Daurignac, Romain Daurignac and Emile Daurignac, giving minute descriptions of each one.

The party owned a yacht and it is believed they left France in that vessel. Almost every seaport city police department the world over has been notified to arrest the members of the party.

TO NAVIGATE
IN THE LAGOONS

The fact that the mysterious schooner Herman carries a steam launch which will be used to tow the small vessel in and out of lagoons in the South Sea Islands in the hunt for treasure seems to indicate that Captain Brown knows that an island of certain sort of formation in the South Seas is the one which contains the treasure but is not exactly certain which island it is and for that reason will have to visit many small islands before he finds the right one.

Everything is not as harmonious aboard the vessel as might be expected. The sailors say that they are only getting the usual rate of sea wages and the usual sea food and that their articles do not provide for any extra pay if the treasure is found. One may say: "What does Captain Brown want of pick axes, shovels, trucks, steam launch, and those things if he isn't looking for treasure. We've got enough shovels down there to put a half hundred men to work digging so it must mean that the island that the treasure is supposed to be on is inhabited and that Captain Brown will get the natives to assist him in digging for it."

"Arms? Yes, we've got a small arsenal aboard and I reckon if it comes to a case of 'have to' we could fight a little bit," continued the sailor, "but I think that there won't be much trouble as Captain Brown knows the ropes pretty well."

"What kind of a man is Captain Brown? Well, he ain't so bad, some people think he's a bit of a crank but I tell you all the matter with him is that he is nervous and impatient to get at the treasure. He doesn't do much of the work of running the schooner—he leaves it to the mate."

WILCOX GOES TO
MAUI TO TALK

Home Rulers Begin Campaigning Tour at Lahaina on Saturday.

The Home Rule leaders left on the Claudine yesterday for a campaigning tour on Maui. In the party were Wilcox, Chairman Kalaauokalani, Representative Beckley, Representative Mossman and D. Kalaauokalani, Jr., Wilcox's secretary.

The Home Rulers will stop first at Lahaina where they will hold a mass meeting on Saturday evening. Prince Cupid and other of the Kuokoas are also on Maui now, and there may be a collision between the opposing forces of the old party if they should happen to meet.

Upon Cupid's return at the end of the week plans will be made for a convention of the Kuokoas, which will probably be held about the same time as the Republicans meet.

WENT TO VISIT HIS SISTER.

A. J. Cottingham went to Washington Co., Ark., U. S. A., to see his sister and while there was taken with flux (dysentery) and was very bad off. He decided to try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and was so much pleased with the prompt cure which it effected, that he wrote the manufacturers a letter in praise of their medicine. Mr. Cottingham resides at Lockland, Ark., U. S. A. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

THE
Steel Giant Grubber

Which has proved so successful in clearing land of lantana was introduced by the PACIFIC HARDWARE COMPANY, LIMITED, a little more than a year ago and has the endorsement of those who have used it.

The several invoices of Grubbers already received have been disposed of so promptly on arrival that they have not been advertised.

A few of the No. 2 size are now in stock and a supply of No. 1 are expected at an early date.

Any one interested in freeing his land of lantana should correspond with the

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.
Fort Street, Honolulu.

FISH FROM BIG DEPTH GEAR HAS A BAD DAY

Ice Cold Monster Gives the Police Another Dig. From 6000 ft. Below.

DR. GILBERT of the United States Fish Commission steamer Albatross, has been doing some fishing that beats anything on record in these waters.

A couple of days ago off the coast of Kauai he was angling for fish that live at a depth of 6,000 feet. Way down there he found fish and of great size too. One specimen brought up was a species of the chimaera, four feet in length and weighing a great deal. It is the first one ever caught in Hawaiian waters and the Doctor is naturally very proud of his catch. As the water at that depth is very cold this fish was like a lump of ice when brought to the surface and after being cut open Dr. Gilbert said that putting his hand into its body was like placing it in a snow-drift.

The Albatross, Captain Thomas, returned yesterday from a two weeks' cruise to Kauai, Nihoa and Bird Island, and her arrival here at a few minutes before six o'clock last night probably completes her work in these waters. Dr. Jordan is expected to arrive from Samoa on the 18th of August and shortly after that time the steamer will return to the coast.

Dr. Gilbert is very enthusiastic over his work and declares that the vessel's cruise to Bird Island was a very successful one. Fifteen species of fish that have never been caught before in any part of the world were secured during this trip. There were good opportunities for very deep sea dredging and these were all availed of. From a depth of 1,500 fathoms the dredge brought up only one fish and this is one of the greatest varieties known to the scientific world. It was a small fish about four inches in length. Only three specimens similar to it have ever been secured before. One of these was secured off the coast of Florida, another off the coast of Lower California, and the other off the coast of Panama. The dredge brought up three new varieties of snipe eels—very small eels which are unable to close their jaws and secure their food by crushing around and allowing the smaller specimens of sea life to float into them.

The big chimaera that Dr. Gilbert secured is a very peculiar kind of fish. It is never found at any point except at a depth of about a thousand fathoms. Its meat is not fit for human consumption and its make up is very peculiar. Its body has a hook-like tail, and its fins are very large and shaped like fans. Its teeth are welded into a sort of large plate on each jaw and are very sharp. Like most other deep water fish its body is colored lighter on the upper portion of its body than on the lower.

At a depth of 1,350 fathoms two very large fish were secured. Another sea monster caught was a fish which had two feelers on each side of its body, which were as long as the body and projected in front of it as a sort of a guard when the fish was travelling about.

Dr. Gilbert describes the work done in Hawaiian waters by the Albatross as very complete and says that the specimens secured here will constitute an enormous addition to the collection of the Fish Commission. These waters have some of the most interesting sea life to be found in any portion of the world.

Captain Thomas was unable to effect a landing on Bird Island as the surf beat continuously on dangerous rocks all about the island. From soundings taken there was secured evidence that this island was probably thrown up from the sea by a great earthquake, as the bottom around that place is covered with rough rocks and is very uneven.

In soundings between Oahu and Kauai, in the channel about half way between the two islands, evidence was discovered of an extinct submerged volcano. On each side of the supposed extinct volcano the dredges brought up black volcanic sand and bits of lava. The Albatross saw nothing of the overdue bark Ceylon during any part of her cruise.

Navy Will Not Buy Scow.

After a deal having hung fire for several months it is now stated that the steam scow owned by H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., will not be purchased by the U. S. Naval authorities.

Some time ago Admiral Merry had some talk with the firm concerning the purchase of the vessel for use at Pearl Harbor and at the Naval Station here. Messrs. Hackfeld & Co. made a written offer to sell the vessel to the Naval Department for a sum slightly in excess of \$25,000. The department at Washington decided to accept this offer conditionally on the vessel proving to be all right in a trial trip. Money was sent out from Washington to Paymaster Hall with which to make the purchase.

When the U. S. S. Wheeling was in port officers of that vessel constituted an examining board to look over the scow. It now turns out that their report showed that it would require an expenditure of nearly \$10,000 by the firm of Hackfeld & Co., before the scow could be placed in a condition which would guarantee her acceptance by the department.

Admiral Merry sent this report on to Washington with a recommendation that the scow be not purchased unless the Wheeling examiners' recommendations were carried out, and as the local firm is unwilling to make these repairs the sale to the government is off.

Judge Gear had a bad day yesterday. Starting out with the alleged threat of a Porto Rican to murder him at the conclusion of his term of imprisonment, the second judge was harassed the entire session of court by attorneys and prisoners. It seemed almost impossible to secure a case for trial, and after a half dozen had been disposed of by nolle prosequi, pleas of guilty or withdrawal of appeals, a jury was secured for the trial of Manuel Veireira, but the court threw up the sponge and adjourned court at two o'clock for the day. The Attorney-General, High Sheriff, attorneys and the world in general came in for a share of the court's displeasure, and there was a feeling of relief when court was finally adjourned until today.

In the morning after spending half an hour in trying to find a case ready for trial, Judge Gear adjourned court until one o'clock and then again there was the same trouble in finding a case or defendant waiting for justice. Through it all however the criminal calendar was almost entirely cleared up, and aside from murder cases, and the defendants indicted by the grand jury, there are few cases still to be disposed of at the present time.

HIGH SHERIFF ROASTED.

At the opening of court in the afternoon Willie Forrest, a Hawaiian boy of prepossession appearance, was brought in to answer to the charge of larceny. He was alleged to have stolen a chicken and had been in prison for six months, unable to secure a hearing. Willie appeared in the blue uniform of the convict, and the court at first ordered him taken away, with a word of excuse for the police department, but the defendant was finally allowed to remain until his case was disposed of. Upon motion of Mr. Douthitt sentence was suspended until the November term.

Then the court renewed his attack upon the High Sheriff and Jailor for permitting Forrest to appear in court in prison garb. He said that the police had been warned by other judges not to bring prisoners into court in convict clothes, and added "The Attorney-General and the High Sheriff have been told that; every man is presumed to be innocent, so you have no right to drag him into court as if he were a convict. If the prisoner has no other clothes than buy him some. If another man is brought here in prison garb, particularly if he has not been convicted, the court will take some action. You will inform Mr. A. M. Brown of that, officer."

NOLLE PROSEQUI ENTERED.

In the case of Kam Woon charged with illegal liquor selling a nolle prosequi was entered by Mr. Douthitt. The same action was taken in the case of J. Borge also charged with violation of the liquor laws. This action led to a disagreement between the Deputy Attorney-General and Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth, the latter insisting on prosecution, while Mr. Douthitt argued that no conviction could be secured upon the testimony of informers in the Circuit Court.

In the case of Montano Colon, charged with assault and battery, the witnesses had disappeared and the case was dismissed.

In the case of Tan Ping Sin, who was fined twenty-five dollars in the lower court for assault and battery, appeal was withdrawn by Mr. Brooks.

A jury was then called in the case of Manuel Veireira charged with illicit liquor selling, but the papers had not been sent up by the clerk of the Police Court, and Judge Gear refused to wait until they arrived adjourning court until this morning.

A bench warrant was issued for the arrest of Lee Kin and sixteen others. Mr. Douthitt moved to dismiss the appeal, but when Mr. Thompson said he had a few hot shots for the police department, Gear said he would continue the case until morning.

GEAR THOUGHT HE WAS TO BE MURDERED.

Jose Reveira, a Porto Rican, was sentenced to prison for two years by Judge Gear yesterday on the charge of larceny of jewelry from the home of Isaac Cockett. The court said that the defendant had threatened to murder him at the expiration of the term, though the official interpreter stated otherwise, and attributed to the Porto Ricans only he most peaceable intentions.

Reveira entered a plea of guilty to larceny, which Deputy Attorney-General Cathcart stated was the charge in the indictment, as the evidence did not show positively the crime of burglary. Reveira admitted however that he had burglarized Cockett's home, and was informed by the court that for that crime the punishment could be life imprisonment, though for larceny he could be sent to prison only for two years.

"Do whatever suits you," was the prisoner's response through the Spanish interpreter.

Judge Gear then stated that he would sentence the defendant to the limit of two years, and as Reveira began to talk, interpreted his remarks as "He said he would murder the judge when he gets out." Judge Gear is somewhat of a Spanish scholar.

"The defendant is satisfied with what he got," was the way Interpreter McCully interpreted the remarks of Reveira, "but says there are plenty more around the city that haven't been punished."

Reveira then made a long rambling statement about various sums of money that had been taken away from him by Detective Kaapa, contradicting him-

THEOSOPHIST PRIME SAYS THAT MAN IS BEHIND TIME

"HUMANITY is about half way through the great scheme of evolution," said Theosophist Prime last night at Arion Hall during his lecture on the "Aura." In the second half of the evolution the theosophist believes that the spiritual qualities will take the place of the physical ones in man, until he approaches more nearly to the perfect God. The theory is that man is the son of God, and in man are all the qualities in God. In time man will become as the God. He likened this evolution to the acorn growing up to be as great as the parent. He said no one should expect to see perfection develop all at once, but gradually.

Mr. Prime's description of the aura of the human body was an interestingly told phase of theosophy. He said that in gazing at an object one would nearly always find a hazy outline about it particularly if there is a background of a neutral tint and a good light. The aura surrounded every physical object and could be seen by those possessing higher faculties of mind, but the aura was not nearly as distinct about inanimate things as when surrounding human beings. There were few who could discern this aura around human beings, which is naturally much finer than that about physical objects. Every plane of nature is real to the senses that comprehend it. Today a man using his ordinary sight merely sees the physical world. Some people are color-blind and although colors are perfectly distinguishable one from the other to a man who knows them perfectly, they are absolutely incomprehensible to the other one. Mr. Prime said that in a chemistry room when the colors of the spectrum were thrown upon a wall, and a dozen men were asked to go forward and mark the distinguishing hues before they blended, not more than two marked them alike. This was true of the human aura and other auras, which one man with higher senses could easily comprehend, and others with senses not yet arrived at the higher stages of development, could not.

Dr. Prime asked why the scent of man is so much poorer than that of a dog, and why the Indian makes a bet-

ter scent than a more civilized man. The answer was that it is not so much a matter of development of the physical senses making the man greater than the animal or savage, but in the powers of perception which are added. When these came the lesser senses ceased, and man does not have to be so dependent upon them. Furthermore, the man has a judgment and the dog has none, and the man thinks out the probabilities.

A man's aura extended about eighteen inches on either side of him. If one could see that aura he would notice it was resplendent with colors. One aura, compared with another, would be dense, dark and cloudy, and the other brilliant, radiant and glorious. Then there would be many different shades, though it would be seen that the predominating hue was changing continually as various desires and emotions of the being swept through the entire aura. To one who can discern an aura, to him is given the power to read character by it. The astral body of the savage would be seen of a dark brown color with a great many streaks of green and red, and these would be vivid. The darker the color the less refined are the emotions. If the colors are finer and more delicate it would indicate a higher development.

Often two people of un congenial natures will be sitting close to one another. The auras of each envelop the other. Each person unconsciously will be annoyed by the presence of the other, and they will often change their places. The speaker said that it was because the auras clashed and the vibrations in each failed to blend with those in the opposing aura. Irritation and annoyance steals over one under such conditions. They are out of harmony, like two musical instruments keyed differently which bring about only discord.

"If hope it will be possible some day," said he, "that all school teachers will be of clairvoyant natures so that they will be able to observe the auras of their pupils, and therefore be in a position to assist in the upbuilding of each one according to their wants and requirements. How advanced the world will be when they can read the auras of man. Instead of probing for bullets physicians will be able to locate them by clairvoyance. Suppose this higher sight did come to the doctors, there would not be so many mistakes made as now."

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY FOR THE MONTH OF JULY

Meteorological summary for the month of July, 1902:

Temperature mean for the month, 77.6; normal, 77.1; average daily maximum, 83.8; average daily minimum, 72.4; mean daily range, 11.4; greatest daily range, 16 degrees; least daily range, 6 degrees; highest temperature, 86; lowest, 68.

Barometer average, 29.973; normal, 29.996; highest, 30.07, 1st; lowest, 29.84, 23rd; greatest 24 hour change, 1.6, from any given hour on one day to the same hour on the next, 0.69 (21st-22nd); "low" passed on 23rd; highs, 1st and 21st.

Relative humidity average, 73; normal, 68.5; mean dew point, 67.7; normal, 65; absolute moisture, 7.42 grains per cubic foot of air; normal, 6.81; dew on grass one day.

Rainfall, 2.87 inches; normal, 1.80; rain-record days, 25; normal, 19; greatest rainfall in one day, .43, on the 13th; total at Honolulu, 12.66; normal, 8.15; at Kapiolani Park, 0.33; normal, 0.17.

The Artesian well level fell during the month from 32.50 to 32.40 above mean sea-level, July 31, 1901, it stood at 32.00. The average daily mean sea-level for the month was 9.88 feet, 10.09 representing the assumed annual mean.

Trade-wind days, 29; (3 of NNE); normal, 29; average force of wind during daylight, Beaufort scale, 2.7; cloud, 4.0; normal, 4.0.

Approximate percentages of district rainfall as compared with normal: Hilo, 150 per cent; Hamakua, 50 per cent; Kohala, 82; Waimea, 40; Kona, 180; Kailua, no reports arrived; Puna, 120; Maui, very variable from 100 to 300 per cent, probable average, 190; Oahu, 150 per cent, varying from 100 to 200 and over; Kauai, 120 per cent.

Mean temperature, Pepeekeo, Hilo District, 100 feet elevation, average maximum, 79.4; average minimum, 70.6; Waimea, 2,739 elevation, 71.3 and 63.1; Volcano House, 4,000 elevation, 71.6 and 54.3; Kohala, 521 elevation, 72.9 and 63.8; Waialeale, Kailua, Maui, 2,700 elevation, 84.1 and 61.7; Ewa Mill, 50 elevation, 85.4 and 70.4; W. R. Castle, Honolulu, 50 elevation, highest 90, lowest 69, mean 77.9.

Ewa Mill mean dew point, 67.9; mean relative humidity, 71.6; Kohala, Dr. B. Bond, mean dew point, 69; mean relative humidity, 80.

Heavy surf, 1st to 4th; 15th, 30th. Earthquake, Pepeekeo, Hilo, reports 15th, 12:45 p. m. Thunder and lightning Hawaii, 16th; lightning to north of Oahu, 24th evening. Trace of snow still visible on Mauna Kea. "Afterglow" often very marked but not as bright as in previous month.

CURTIS J. LYONS, Territorial Meteorologist.

RAINFALL FOR JULY, 1902.

Stations. (Pt.) (Inches). Elev. Hain.

HAWAII.

Hilo..... 50 12.83

Waialeale..... 100 11.76

Pepeekeo..... 100 11.76

***** as to the amount several times.

Kaapa when called said that the defendant had \$5.99 when arrested, but had spent one dollar for hook hire and had drawn a second dollar when he was in custody. The remainder, about four dollars, would be returned to him when he was taken to prison. The defendant denied having drawn a dollar while he was in custody, and Judge Gear ordered Kaapa to pay him the amount claimed, \$5.99, and charged the difference to the government.

WILL INVESTIGATE WAIMEA'S WATER

Nothing definite will be done in the matter of the Waimea Sugar Mill Company's affairs until there has been received a report from the members of a committee appointed by the stockholders yesterday to inquire into the affairs of the corporation. The committee, consisting of E. E. Conant, former manager of the plantation, W. E. Rowe and E. H. Paris, will make its report within two weeks.

There was a fairly attended meeting of the stockholders of the company at the offices of Castle & Cooke, agents, and as soon as the meeting formally assembled there was a statement of the affairs of the corporation by officers of the company. It was shown that there was a great increase in the salt showing in the water from the company's wells, and the injury to the plantation was such that it has been running behind. The only thing needed was water, and as Mr. Tenney said in closing, "it is up to the stockholders."

There were many opinions as to the cause of the increase of the salt. One was that the wells having been in use for 16 years their casing had given way and the salt from upper strata had begun to seep into the wells and tainted the fresh water from below. For the purpose of testing this it was decided that sand pumps and other apparatus be sent up to clean wells after which tests will be made to ascertain the condition of the casing.

It was reported that negotiations were now on for the purpose of finding out the terms at which the company could obtain water from the Waimea stream. The water rights have been leased by Gay & Robinson from the government. The conditions attached to a lease as suggested by the lessees are such that the company could not accept them. As the government has an interest in the revenues from the sale of water by the lessees, if fair terms cannot be had, it is probable that the government will be asked to interfere.

By the building of three miles of fluming from the river there could be brought water upon all the plantation, and such additional lands as would enable the expansion of the area by one-half. This would cost about \$20,000. It is probable that a company may be formed for the construction of the flumes and furnishing water to the sugar mill. All of these points will be discussed when the report of the committee is made to a meeting of the stockholders on the 28th of the month. Messrs. Conant and Rowe left in the Kauai last evening, to make an inspection of the plantation.

Inter-Island Co. Changes

It is said that the Inter-Island Steamship Company will shortly inaugurate several changes in the running of their steamers. These include the laying up of the steamer Mauna Loa for repairs. The steamer W. G. Hall will probably take her place on the run to Kona, Kau and Maui ports and the steamer Mikahala, which is now undergoing repairs, is to be put on the Hall's run to Kauai ports.

Chas. Gay, J. K. Farley, John Fassett and W. J. Lucas of Kauai were arrivals yesterday at the Hawaiian hotel.

PLEADED GUILTY TO SAVE OTHERS.

In the case of Florento Manuel, Kailua, Martin and Manuel Moral charged with assault upon a Jap, Manuel pleaded guilty while the other two who are alleged to have incited the assault, entered pleas of not guilty. Moral said he had stabbed the Jap in self-defense, the latter having kicked him out of his store. The court thereupon ordered a plea of not guilty to be entered and the defendant tried. Moral substantiated the statements of his co-defendants that they were not with him at the time of the commission of the crime. When the three defendants were first called to the bar Mr. Cathcart discovered that the foreman of the grand jury had failed to sign the indictment. A new indictment was afterwards objected to which Attorney Kauboku objected to the date of the signature and of the finding of the indictment not corresponding. Judge Gear overruled the objection.

OTHER CRIMINAL CASES.

In the case of Ah Cheong, Judge Gear refused to accept a plea of guilty to the charge of larceny. The defendant in admitting his guilt said that he had received the jewelry alleged to have been stolen from another man, and had sold it, returning the money to him. The case of George Ferris, charged with murder, was set for a week from Monday, to be taken up sooner if it can be reached.

Argument on motion for a new trial in the case of William Schneider, sentenced to six months' imprisonment on a charge of assault was postponed for one week.

The bond of Tam Wan, charged with illegal liquor selling, was forfeited, the defendant not being in court when his name was called. A bench warrant was issued for his arrest.

Bail was forfeited also in the case of Lee Kin and sixteen others charged with gambling. Bench warrants were issued for the arrest of the defendants.

The case of Frank Blackburn, the hackman who ran over Col. Hawes, a few weeks ago, was postponed for a week, as the prosecuting witness has not yet recovered from his injuries.

COURT NOTES.

W. S. Fleming, as commissioner in the case of Sophia Hunter Kaneleahu vs. Manuel Silveira Pereira and S. Kobayashi, made a report to Judge Robinson yesterday. This was the case wherein plaintiff was found to have a lower right in certain property left by Wm. H. Pease, and Fleming was appointed to fix the cash value. This he fixed at \$1,533.35, being the interest on the amount she should have received as dowry. This amount is assessed against the defendant Manuel Silveira Pereira.

Judgment by default was entered by Judge Robinson yesterday in the case of J. M. McChesney vs. Waikiki Land and Lot Association and Geo. H. Paris, for failure to answer.

Cecil Brown, as guardian of Mary Alice Brown, reported yesterday showing a balance on hand of \$1,641.35.

100 MANY ADAMS HERE

Paradise Has a Large Excess of Males Over Females.

In Hawaii the proportion of bachelors to spinsters is more than twenty to one. Recent statistics of the Census Department brought out the fact that the excess of males over females is wonderfully large in many of the newer parts of the United States. The excess of males over females in the whole country was 1,816,098 in 1900, but there are 6,726,779 bachelors of twenty years or over, while there are only 4,195,446 females of that age or above unmarried. An excess of 2,531,333. This unequal distribution is not entirely confined to the newer states of the west, Massachusetts, which next to the District of Columbia has the largest excess of females over males, has 5,000 more unmarried males twenty years old or more than it has females in the same classification. The percentage of excess rises as the newer states are approached. Kansas has 108 per cent. more bachelors than spinsters. Nebraska has more than twice as many males. In California the proportion is two and one-half to one, in Texas two to one, and in Minnesota and Arkansas the proportion is as great. In the territories the excess is still more marked. In Arizona there are seven bachelors to one spinster, and in Nevada the proportion is more than two to one. With the growth of population this excess bids fair to be cut down as it has in the older states and in Europe, but it will be seen that there is still room for improvement in this respect. Of course, in considering these statistics from the sociological standpoint, slight should not be lost of the fact that women are considered eligible for marriage some years earlier than men, and that the showing as to their numbers might from this point of view be increased by the inclusion of many under twenty-one.

In 1900 there were 39,032,212 males and 37,244,145 females, or respectively 51.2 and 48.8 per cent. reported by the Census Department in this country. The Civil war cut down the excess of males considerably, but the proportion of males in 1900 and 1890 was as large as it was in 1860. The excess of females in this country is confined to the Atlantic coast states.

AMERICAN SUGAR PAYING DEBTS

At a well attended meeting of the American Sugar Company, held in the office of A. S. Hartwell yesterday, the annual reports of the officers were read and the new list of officials for the ensuing year chosen.

The report of the treasurer showed that on January 1st, 1901, the indebtedness of the company was \$144,492. During the year passed the profits, amounting to \$57,378, were applied to payment on account, leaving the indebtedness of the company \$87,114. The company has fenced off a forest reservation extending over 8975 acres, from which all stock is excluded.

There are now on the ranges of the company 5000 head of cattle and 21,500 head of sheep. All of these are doing well and the ranches are in the best of condition. Negotiations are pending for the leasing of some of the lands of the company for the cultivation of rice, but these have not progressed sufficiently to predict the outcome.

The following officials were elected: President, E. H. Wodehouse; Vice President, George N. Wilcox; Secretary, E. A. Mott-Smith; Treasurer, A. W. Carter; Auditor, W. H. Baird; Directors, A. F. Judd and James Wakefield.

TAKE RIGHT STEP.

Every ordinary cold is deserving of serious attention.

A step in one direction carries the system from an ordinary cold on into grippe, pneumonia, or consumption. A step in another direction carries the system back into good health.

Nature and Scott's Emulsion work hand in hand in their effort to make your system take the right step. Nature is working all the time. Scott's Emulsion can't work unless you take it. Scott's Emulsion then makes nature work harder than ever.

If you have only a cold and wish to ensure a favorable outcome, take Scott's Emulsion.

Send for Free Sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 409 Pearl St., N. Y.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co.
(Limited.)
AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND
MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND
LIFE. Established 1854.
Accumulated Funds \$2,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE
CAPITAL \$1,000,000.
Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
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IMPERIAL LIME

99-15-100 Per Cent Pure.

The very best Lime and in the
best containers.

In Lots to Suit.
Low Prices.

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.
AGENTS.

Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd.
ASSESSMENTS.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ASSES-
ment of 10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per
share has been called to be due and
payable June 20, 1902.
The twenty-second assessment of
10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per share has
been called to be due and payable Aug-
ust 21, 1902.
The twenty-third assessment of 10%
or two dollars (\$2.00) per share has
been called to be due and payable Octo-
ber 21, 1902.
The twenty-fourth and final assess-
ment of 10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per
share has been called to be due and
payable December 20, 1902.
Interest will be charged on assess-
ments unpaid ten days after the same
are due at the rate of one per cent (1%)
per month from the date upon which
such assessments are due.
The above assessments will be pay-
able at the office of The E. F. Dilling-
ham Co., Ltd., Stangenwald building,
(Signed) ELMER E. PAXTON,
Treasurer Olaa Sugar Co.
May 12, 1902. 233

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PUR-
IFIER AND RESTORER.
IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE
BLOOD from all impurities from
whatever cause arising.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and
Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and
Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and
permanent cure. It
Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sores in the Ears.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the
Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter.
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheu-
matic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood
and Bones.
As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste
and warranted free from anything injur-
ious to the most delicate constitution, it
either cures the Proprietors solicit suffere-
to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WON-
DERFUL CURES
FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles
24 and 48 each, and in cases containing 24
times the quantity. It is sufficient to effect
a permanent cure in the great majority
of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEM-
ISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDOR.
OBS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. PROPRIETORS
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTY
DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
Trade mark—BLOOD MIXTURE

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's
Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that
they get the genuine article. Worthless
imitations and substitutes are sometimes
passed off as unprincipled vendors. The
words, "Lincoln and Midland County
Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are
engraved on the Government stamp, and
"Clarke's World Famed Blood Mixture
bottle in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH
NONE ARE GENUINE."

CASTLE & COOKE CO., Ltd.
MONOLULU.

Commission Merchants
SUGAR FACTORS.

AGENTS FOR
The Ewa Plantation Company.
The Waiola Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Company.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Company.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Company.
The George F. Blake Steam Pumps.
Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insur-
ance Company, of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Company, of
Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Company, of
London.

NO TRACE OF CEYLON

**Albatross Searched
Without Having
Seen Her.**

Another link has been added to the
chain of a story which leads people on
the waterfront to believe that the old
wooden bark Ceylon, Captain Walter,
plying in the guano trade between
Honolulu and Laysan Island, has met
with some mishap. Captain Thomas,
of the U. S. E. C. S. S. Albatross, which
left here recently for Bird Island, is
now returning and reports that he
found no evidence of shipwrecked sail-
ors on Bird Island, nor saw anything
of the overdue vessel on his trip out
and back.
The Albatross had instructions from
Commandant Whiting, of the Naval
Station, when she left this port, to keep
a sharp lookout for the overdue vessel
and also to search Bird Island for ship-
wrecked sailors, as Mr. Alexander Isen-
berg, of the firm of Hackfeld & Co.,
thought that their vessel may have met
with some trouble and as Bird Island
is in the track that the Ceylon would
sail to Laysan Island, it would have
been possible that the crew of the Ceylon
had reached there.
The Albatross arrived at Niihau Is-
land on August 9, on her return trip
from Bird Island, and Captain Thom-
as then stated that they had found no
trace of the Ceylon or her crew.

Lee Was Bloodthirsty.
Brig. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, U. S. A.,
retired, is quoted in an interview pub-
lished in Cincinnati, as saying:
"The treatment of General Smith by
the President is not strictly in accord-
ance with military usage. The Presi-
dent of the United States is not em-
powered to add to a sentence promul-
gated by a military court. However,
the President may rightfully claim,
should General Smith see fit to refer
the matter to any court, that he, as
President, has the right to retire any
Army officer he may desire who has
reached the age of 62 years. I do not
know General Smith personally, but I
know that he has a fine Army record.
It is not unlikely that remarks Gen-
eral Smith let fall without sufficient
thought figure too prominently in this
matter. I recall an instance in my own
career in the Civil War, when I, on
finding that persons were setting fire
wanton to a town that I had captured,
on the spur of the moment ordered
that any person caught in such acts be
thrown into bonfires they had them-
selves created. On sober second thought
I, of course, avoided such savage
modes of punishment, but certainly I
laid myself open to charges of extreme
cruelty by my first expression. I recall
that there were formal orders pro-
mulgated during the Civil War that
had as savage and bloodthirsty flavor
as the orders alleged to have been
given by General Smith."—Army and
Navy Journal.

Funston Said He Was "A Lucky Dog"
A despatch from Prescott, Ariz., July
19, says: "General Funston made a
speech while a visitor to Prescott a few
days ago. The occasion was a banquet
in his honor, given by Capt. G. G.
Palmer, U.S.A., at Whipple Barracks.
The toast of the evening, the hon-
ored guest, was extended by Dr. E. L.
Schoenle, a nephew of the late Gen. A.
V. Kautz. In his reference to the deeds
of the doughty Kansan, Dr. Schoenle
was laudatory in the extreme, his con-
clusion being 'Here's to the incarnation
of American daring and unsurpassed
courage; here's to the embodiment of
Anglo-Saxon grit, of American enter-
prise and success. Here's to General
Funston, who has bound the shore of
Asia to the American continent as they
have never been linked before. Here's
to General Funston, I'll not say of
Kansas, nor merely of the United
States, our country and its colonies.' To
all of which the guest simply re-
sponded: 'I don't feel like a hero; I
don't look like a hero. I am simply a
lucky dog.'"

Work on the Oil Hulk.
The old Hawaiian war vessel Ka-
lulua is still on the Marine Railway
undergoing the repairs which are nec-
essary to keep her afloat as an oil hulk.
All the heavy copper sheathing has been
ripped off her hull, the hull caulked
and painted, and she will soon be ready
to go into the water again. It was
necessary to repair several large holes
through which that water had previ-
ously simply rushed into the vessel.

Hallet Kilbourn, who has recently
been admitted to the Government Hos-
pital for the Insane, near Washington,
was a notable figure in the capital in
the early seventies, according to The
New York Evening Post. He was once
arrested and locked up for contempt
because he refused to furnish certain
information about land speculation to
an investigation committee of the
House. He was under duress for forty
days, during which time he lived royally
and entertained his friends elaborately
in the district jail, and after his
release he sued for damages. The jury
awarded him \$100,000, but the verdict
was set aside as excessive. A second
jury awarded him \$50,000 and a third
\$37,500, with the same result. The case
was finally settled for \$20,000, which
Uncle Sam had to pay. It was demon-
strated in the trials that Kilbourn
was clearly within his rights in refus-
ing to answer the House committee's
questions.

THE WILCOX HOME RULE PARTY'S PROGRAM OF RUIN

**The Expanded Platform of Party Which Hopes
to Capture the Senate by a Two-Thirds
Majority and Rule Hawaii.**

THE entire platform of the Home
Rule party has now been issued,
and is herewith printed for the
instruction and warning of vot-
ers:

The Independent Home Rule Party of
the Territory of Hawaii, asserts as our
fundamental principle the self-evident
truth that all men are created equal
in the eyes of the law and are endowed
by their Creator with certain inalienable
rights among which are Life, Liberty
and pursuit of Happiness. That the
American principles of Freedom and
Liberty have first been established here
in Hawaii by the Great Home Ruler,
Kamehameha I., when he declared the
Mamalahoe decree "That the old men,
old women and children could sleep in
the highways without molestation," to
be a law in his realm.

We hereby reaffirm our unshaken belief
in the cardinal tenets of the In-
dependent Home Rule Party as set
forth in its Platform of June 7, 1900,
and pledging ourselves anew to con-
tinued advocacy of those grand prin-
ciples of human liberty. We hold that
the purpose of government is to secure
every citizen in the enjoyment of this
right. We also hold that the true
theory of politics is that the machinery
of government must be owned and con-
trolled by the direct votes of the peo-
ple, and it should be governed for the
people, by the people and of the peo-
ple. "Vox populi, vox Dei." The voice
of the people is the voice of God.

We denounce the centralization of
power in the hands of a few without
popular vote, as un-republican and un-
democratic. We believe that all Re-
publicans and Democrats, the whole
nation of the United States are like
home rulers, for they are governing
their own state affairs by the direct
vote of the people.

This Party expresses its high appre-
ciation of the good will shown by the
President and all the Officers of the
Executive Department of the United
States, for the people of this Territory
in their co-operation with Hawaii's
Delegate. We also give our thanks to
the Senators and Representatives of the
Territories of the Union in Con-
gress for the assistance which Hawaii's
Delegate received from them in his
legislative duties. With gratitude, we
thank the American people for the
kindness that they expressed for our
Delegate during the time he had been
confined to bed by sickness. That we
also endorse our Delegate's efforts and
labors in Congress, and do hereby
pledge ourselves to re-elect him as such
Delegate for the Territory of Hawaii
for the 5th Congress, beginning in
March, 1903, at the coming general elec-
tion in November (1902) next.

We thank the Congress of the United
States for enacting a law for the just
apportionment of the members of the
Senate of the Territory, giving a ma-
jority to the Independent Home Rule
Party in that branch of the Legisla-
ture, and thereby showing its full con-
fidence and recognition of the In-
dependent Home Rule Party.

We endorse the suggestions and recom-
mendations relative to this Territory

FACTS FOR THE SENATORS WHO COME TO INVESTIGATE

WHEN the Commission of sena-
tors, members of the Commit-
tee on Pacific Islands and
Porto Rico, charged with the
investigation of affairs in Hawaii ar-
rives in the Kingdom, September first,
they will find every one of the trade
bodies ready to assist in the prosecution
of their inquiries. The movement for
the formation of a committee of busi-
ness men to serve the commission in
procuring data which may be needed
was inaugurated yesterday by the
Chamber of Commerce.

After having given the subject of the
proper course to pursue in relation to
the commission some thought the in-
itiative was taken by J. P. Cooke of
Alexander & Baldwin. That there
might be no suggestion of officiousness
in the matter it was given the form
shown in the following resolution offer-
ed by Mr. Cooke and passed without
dissent by the Chamber:

Resolved, That the officers of this
Chamber be requested to act in con-
junction with the officers of the Mer-
chants' Association in arranging a plan
for the entertainment of the members
of the Senatorial Commission, appointed
for the purpose of investigating con-
ditions in the Territory of Hawaii, and
for the preparation of data concerning
the business interests of the Territory
which may be requested by the Com-
mission.

Resolved, That the officers of this
Chamber be requested to report their
action for confirmation, at the joint
meeting of the Chamber of Commerce
and Merchants' Association.

Justice to Nero.

So many historic doubts have been
thrown upon the charge that the Em-
peror Nero was the incendiary of Rome
that it may be now dismissed as a
myth. Nero had committed so many
crimes that it was thought this story
would not do his character any more
harm. It was believed at the same
time by the credulous pagans that the
wicked Christians in Rome were the
real authors of the conflagration.

made by the President of the United
States in his message to Congress and
pledge our loyal support to the Admin-
istration at Washington, D. C.

We approve and support our Delegate's
endeavors before Congress to appor-
tion homesteads to all American citi-
zens of the Territory of Hawaii, from
all government lands taken over by the
United States.

We denounce all efforts to abridge,
curtail or disfranchise the Hawaiian of
their right to vote based upon educa-
tional qualification.

We pledge our candidates for the
Legislature to support and pass in the
coming Legislature bills relating to the
following without delay:—

1. The establishment of County Gov-
ernment throughout the Territory with-
in ninety days after the passage of
the bill providing therefor.

2. The establishment of Municipal
Government throughout the Territory
within ninety days after the passage of
the bill providing therefor.

3. The regulation of labor and the
hours of labor in all branches of work.

4. The furthering of the interests of
the farmers and day laborers by guar-
anteeing them their wages at the end
of each week.

5. The establishment of an agricul-
tural school in the Territory and the
setting aside of a suitable appropriation
for this work.

6. Labor on government contracts or
otherwise, either direct or indirect shall
be performed by citizens of the Terri-
tory of Hawaii.

7. We demand that uniform laws be
passed for the regulation of the liquor
traffic.

8. We pledged ourselves to a contin-
uation of the appropriation for our
beloved Queen.

9. We protest against the arbitrary
action of the Board of Health, and we
pledge our candidates to a restriction
of the same.

10. An appropriation for the pay-
ment of all claims adjudicated by the
late Fire Commission Court should be
passed by the next Legislature.

11. The Hawaiian language, as a
branch, to be taught in public schools,
when a majority of the parents of the
children attending such schools so
elect.

We hereby pledge ourselves to stand
firmly for equal rights to all in order
that benefits may accrue to the voters
of the Territory.

Each and every Senator and Repre-
sentative selected by the convention of
the Independent Home Rule Party to
the Legislature convening on February,
1903, do pledge themselves that they
must truly and faithfully pass the
County and City Government and all
laws necessary as set forth in this Plat-
form.

D. KALANOKALANI,
President Independent Home Rule
Party.

JESSE P. MAKAINAL,
Vice-President Independent Home Rule
Party.

D. M. KUPIHEA,
Secretary Independent Home
Rule Party.

As leading members of the Mer-
chants' Association are known to be in
favor of such action there will without
doubt be provided at the next meet-
ing of the two bodies in joint session,
a committee, probably of five or more
members which shall have in charge
this work. The entertainment feature
is the minor one, as the men who have
looked into the matter are of opinion
that there will be little time given by
the commissioners to pure pleasure, but
they will push their work so as to get
home before the opening of the ses-
sion of Congress.

Not excepting the commission which
was charged with framing the form of
government for the Territory, that
body now coming will be of primary
importance to the Islands. There is
much to be learned and on account of
the prominence of the senators the
impressions made now will have weight
in all future legislation.

Senator Burton, of Kansas, will pre-
cede his fellows. According to infor-
mation received Col. Parker said yester-
day that Mr. Burton would arrive next
week in the Sierra. As soon as he
comes he will be the guest of Mr. Par-
ker at Mana, where there has been ar-
ranged a special shooting party. The
senator is an ardent sportsman and will
thus have an opportunity to get out
after some big game. A special steamer
will be chartered and the trip will be
made quickly. Senator Burton will be
returned as nearly as possible to the
time when his colleagues are to ar-
rive.

A Missionary Half a Century.

The Reverend Father Leonore cele-
brated his eightieth birthday yesterday
at the Catholic Mission. The good
father has been a missionary in these
islands for nearly half a century, or
forty-eight years to be exact. For
twenty-eight years he was located at
Wailuku, coming to Honolulu after that
time.

NEW SYSTEM OF WIRELESS

**Armstrong-Orling
Company in
England.**

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The Westminster
Gazette today announced that a com-
pany had been formed with a nominal
capital of £175,000, which has been pri-
vately subscribed, for the purpose of
operating the Armstrong-Orling system
of wireless telegraphy. The paper says
it is informed that this company will
begin operations on a large scale al-
most immediately. Two factories will
be erected in Buckinghamshire, Eng-
land, and France, in places which have
already been selected. Everything in
connection with the new scheme down
to an illustrated catalogue and price
list is ready. The Gazette says:

"A perusal of an advance proof of
the catalogue suggests the possibility
that everyone will be enabled within
six months to buy for a moderate price
a handy wireless telegraph and tele-
phone apparatus for private installa-
tion and use. It will be the simplest
matter to connect all the rooms in a
house, or to connect a house with the
city. Patents have been taken out by
the Armstrong-Orling people, whose
system differs in many important re-
spects from that of Sig. Marconi."

This development, it is said, is the
outcome of experiments made in Hugh-
endon, in the autumn of 1901, when
electrical impulses were sent through
the ground without wires and without
the high poles used by Marconi. Among
the experiments was one on a steering
gear of a torpedo lying at a distance
of 500 yards in a ditch filled with water.
The torpedo was moved at will to the
right or left, by pressing or releasing
the lever of a small transmitter into
which the electrical current of a small
battery had been conducted. In a simi-
lar manner an electric lamp raised on
a high pole far out in the fields was
lighted and extinguished. In all cases
the electric current was generated by
an ordinary Runzen carbon and zinc
battery, and then led through a trans-
mitter, which was kept in a case no
larger than a good-sized cigar box into
the ground. Thence the impulses
speedily traveled to their destination,
where the receiver was waiting. In
both the transmitter and receiver are
embodied the secrets of Armstrong's
and Orling's inventions.

Last autumn one or two miles seem-
ed to be the limits of telegraphing and
telephoning through the ground. Since
then Armstrong & Orling, with eleven
Swedish assistants, have enormously
increased the power of the transmitter
and the sensitiveness of the receiver.
The Westminster Gazette says it is in-
formed in their behalf now that they
can telegraph and telephone fully five
miles, and by the time the company is
in working order they expect to be pre-
pared to sell an apparatus with which
everyone will be able to telegraph or
telephone anywhere within at least
twenty miles. The ground is always
used as a conductor. All that is needed
is to connect the telephones in a room
with the transmitter or receiver by
means of a short wire with the nearest
gas or water pipe, which will carry the
current to and from the "earth." The
walls of houses do not form any obsta-
cle. When telegraphed at a greater
distance than twenty miles the Arm-
strong-Orling company is still forced to
use the air as a conductor of the
shooting electrical sparks from station
to station. This requires high poles at
both ends, but they claim that these
poles will be only one-tenth the height
of those used by Sig. Marconi in order
to be effective for the same distance.
They also claim that they are able to
send 100 letters in the same time that
it takes Marconi to send six. They say
their "relays," or an appliance used for
catching or receiving the electrical im-
pulse shot through the air from station
to station, is far more sensitive
than any ever invented and is fifty
times more sensitive than Thompson's
siphon recorder. It is so sensitive that
a dry battery consisting of a piece of
zinc of microscopic size and an infinit-
esimal piece of carbon will work it. In
a test with Marconi's Siemens relay,
the latter with eight volts recorded
electrical impulses at 1899 miles. The
Armstrong-Orling people claim that
their "relay" with only one volt work-
ed even at 1229 miles.

According to advance proofs of the
price list, the charge for transmitters
for sending Morse signals short dis-
tances will be £10, and for long dis-
tances £15, in addition to a royalty of
£1 per year. A complete telephone
apparatus for short distances will cost £4
per year and the royalty £1. The
prices of the relays are left blank for
the present, but will be filled up later
on.

Rebuked by the King.

Edward VII., by the grace of God,
of the United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Ireland and of the British domi-
nions beyond the sea, king, defender of
the faith, emperor of India, etc., was
recently at a reception in London
where various classes of society were
largely represented by both sexes. An
extremely wealthy costumer, who en-
joys an international reputation, ap-
proached him and remarked familiarly:
"The crowd is a somewhat mixed
one, this evening, your majesty, is it
not?"

"Well, my dear—," responded the
king, apologetically, and with an ami-
able smile, "we can't all be tailors, you
know."

A CURE FOR CHOLERA INFANTUM

"Last May," says Mrs. Curtis Baker,
of Bookwater, O., U. S. A., "an in-
fant child of our neighbor was suf-
fering from cholera infantum. The doc-
tor had given up all hopes of recov-
ery. I took a bottle of Chamberlain's
Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy
to the house, telling them I felt sure
it would do good if used according to
directions. In two days' time the child
had fully recovered, and is now (nearly
a year since) a vigorous, healthy girl.
I have recommended this Remedy fre-
quently and have never known it to fail
in any single instance." For sale by
all druggists and dealers. Benson,
Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

No Strength

Are you easily tired? Is your work
a burden? Do you often feel weak
and faint? Is your appetite poor?
Are you easily discouraged? Then
your nerves are weak and your blood
impure. Sickness is not far away.



Mr. Frederick Devigne, of Claremont, Cape
Colony, South Africa, sends his photograph
and this letter:
"My blood often becomes impure, causing
eruptions on the skin, and my general system
gets all run down, causing indigestion and
great debility. But I take Ayer's Sarsaparil,
which quickly brings me out of my troubles.
For all those who are debilitated and
weakened by the long, hot summers of our
country, there is no remedy equal to this
grand family medicine."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitations "Sarsaparillas."
Be sure you get Ayer's.

Always keep your bowels in good condition
with Ayer's Pills. They are purely vegetable,
act on the liver, and cure constipation, bilious-
ness, sick headache, and all liver troubles.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

Fine Cut Tumblers

—AT—

**\$2.50 Per
Dozen**

Attractive in shape and de-
sign, useful in size and the
most durable article ever sold
in this market.

One dozen of these tumblers
will outlast at least four dozen
of the blown glasses you are
now using.

Call and be convinced that
we are offering you a good
investment.

W. W. Dimond & Co.

Up-to-date dealers in crock-
ery, glass and house furnish-
ing goods.

Sole agents for the celebrated
Gurney refrigerators and
Jewel stoves

53-55-57 King Street.

HONOLULU.

Mill's College CALIFORNIA

COLLEGE AND SEMINARY
Courses; Music and Art; excellent ad-
vantages. A refined, Christian home
for young ladies. Fall term begins
August 13, 1902. For catalogue or other
information, address MRS. C. T.
MILLS, Mills College P. O., California.
2404

Pearl Harbor Dredging.

It is expected that advice will be
received from San Francisco on the O.
and O. S. Coptic as to whether
Messrs. Clark and Henry have been
able to make arrangements with the
government to have the work they
abandoned on the dredging of the Pearl
Harbor bar continued by the local
dredging companies. The Stockton
firms' dredging appliances are still
moored near the new Hackfeld wharf
but everyone who has been employed
by the firm has been discharged.

CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

Editor Advertiser: In a recent editorial under the caption "A Learning Point" you announced the policy of the Advertiser as opposed to self-government, thereby declaring against the will of the people as expressed at the last election. In other words, you propose to defer for an indefinite time, the rights of the electorate to participate in the management of their own local affairs.

In support of your assertion that the time is not opportune, you say that two conditions are wanting: a responsible electorate, and the ability to pay higher taxes by reason of the cost of the proposed improvements. With reference to the first condition, I would say that the electorate is responsible, because I believe the Advertiser values the sentiments of a large portion of the business and conservative element. Whatever my views there may be, as opposed to yours, you will, I hope, give me the credit of being sincere, swayed by no purpose other than the common good. I will frankly confess now that, although an American subject and proud of the distinction, my sympathies still lay largely with things Hawaiian.

Two years ago, in declaring for municipal and county government, the Republican party avoided the issue by saying that when the time was opportune, it would support the measure. The election came, defeat followed. The campaign has already begun for political supremacy, and for the second time the same evasive policy is again urged. Moral: I leave you to say.

The primary object, so far as I am concerned, for favoring municipal government is, to secure for the Republican party in Hawaii political control in all departments of this Territory. This is expected of the party by the Republican Administration. With the legislature safely in our hands, then men of business and affairs, say I, take your proper place in the management of the Territory. With me, therefore, when seeking the suffrages of the people, politics take first place.

I do not propose and am not competent to discuss with you, the subject of municipalities and county government and what form they should take to best meet our requirements. I leave this for other pens. But I do take issue with you and resent the statement that the electorate (meaning thereby the Hawaiian voter) is "irresponsible." I know you will point to the utter incompetence and failure of our Delegate to properly maintain the high position of his office. On this score I have no defence to offer. With heads bowed in shame, I and many of my Hawaiian countrymen regretfully admit that there are no extenuating circumstances. Must I say it. Haven't it occurred to you, Mr. Editor, that in giving expression to their injured feelings at the loss of country and national existence, the native Hawaiian made choice, in the person of their present representative, as the embodiment of (I regret to say) a deep-rooted hatred for the people whom they once befriended.

How comes it, might I ask in your defence, that only a few short years have passed, when you were proclaiming to the American people and the people of the high civilization attained by the Hawaiian, through the efforts of our missionary fathers, you now say that he is incapable of self-government? Have two years only under American rule proved this? Again, granting that the Hawaiian voter does not possess the necessary qualification (which I do not for a moment admit), how then do you propose to bring him to a higher sense of his responsibilities when, by the very course you are pursuing, he is denied the opportunity of practicing self-government? A child cannot learn to walk until it is put on its feet and shown the use of them. The same with the voter. Practical application must be had, otherwise he will be as ignorant ten years hence as he is today. Make a beginning, open the school, so to speak, and teach us all the art of self-government.

But is this real reason of your opposition? Is it not because of the fear that an element not of your political faith will obtain control? To those who want the change you point the finger of scorn, and say "spoilsmen and bootlickers." I am one of those "bootlickers," if you please, who long for the change, now that I am an American, from a centralized government to a government by the people. You made Americans of us all. Let us have American rule.

As powerful an influence as you sway, have you no confidence in yourselves? Have you none in your own political friends and supporters, amongst whom may be counted many of the intelligent and better class of Hawaiians? Have you no confidence in their ability to guide and influence their fellow countrymen to a better understanding of their responsibilities as American citizens. Surely you have. Trust us, I say. Trust even those politically opposed to you, for they also mean well. Trust Prince Cupid Kaulanianohe and his noble band of followers, who, at this very moment, are straining every nerve and resource to educate the Hawaiian people in the way that will make for good. If Prince Cupid's efforts have deserved your praise in the past, he deserves your confidence and support now.

Let us bring home to you the actual conditions that obtain in the country districts, and you will wonder how any civilized community, but the submissive Hawaiian, could have submitted so long to such rule. Love of old and established institutions can be the only explanation. I will instance my own district. The figures are not at hand, but the comparison will suffice. Wailua contributes to the public treasury yearly in taxes say \$50,000. It receives back to be expended in its district for local requirements, including all salaries, officials, about thirty per cent. Our paternal government pockets the difference for its own use and the benefits of other communities. Year after year this draining process has gone on, sucking the very life blood of the district. Seeking other instances, and you will not have far to go. This is no idle fiction, but the plain, untarnished truth. Look around you, look beyond your own immediate and city environments, and stagnation stares one at every turn. The busy hum of the mill, the energetic sugar planter with his horde of Asiatic coolies, intent on serving their masters in the land of the almighty dollar, are all that lends life and activity to the scene. For the rest, inaction, poverty and desolation. In keeping with his surroundings, the peaceful Hawaiian in his dream, slumbers on.

C. P. LAUKEA.
Delegate to Republican Territorial Convention.

When the Advertiser spoke of the absence here of a responsible electorate it neither said nor meant that there were no responsible electors. It held that the party casting a majority and plurality of votes in 1900 for members of the Legislature and a plurality for Wilcox, and which now seeks municipal government so as to get "what there is in it," is a party which lacks the moral qualifications of power. The country cannot be safe in its hands. Col. Laukea, in his letter of protest confines himself to the case of Wilcox, arguing that his irresponsibility is personal, not typical. But the record of Wilcox is not alone in point. There is the story of the Home Rule Legislature to be considered—a body which, in folly and extravagance outdid anything that Wilcox ever attempted. If all this does not justify the use of the word "irresponsible" in describing the majority electorate of these islands, then, surely, the desire of the Home Rule party to re-elect Wilcox and the Legislature does so. A political body may make a blunder and atone for it, but when one makes a blunder which hurts it and every interest of the land where it resides, and then deliberately tries to make that blunder over again, salt cannot save it. It is irresponsible to the core.

Now while a chance remained that such a party would have control of the machinery and responsibilities of city and county government, the Advertiser, as a Republican journal and a friend of Hawaii, would oppose the idea of having such a government. Could this paper be sure that men like Col. Laukea and Prince Cupid and Mark Robinson and a hundred others it might name, would represent the Hawaiian share in the localized administration, then the question of responsibility would pass, and the taxpayers would only have to be reminded of the item of expense. But no one knows for certain that they would carry the day. All we are sure of now is that such men as they did not carry either the Legislature or Congress two years ago.

Col. Laukea touches lightly upon the economical argument. He does not discuss the Advertiser's plea that city and county government would merely provide three sets of officials at vastly increased expense, to do the work which now requires one set of officials at as great a cost as the Territory can afford. He turns rather to the plea that Wailua, where he resides, does not get all its taxes back in the form of improvements and should, therefore, take full control of their expenditure. But Honolulu is in the same fix. So much of the taxes go to pay salaries, wages and clerk hire and for printing and court expenses and supplies, that no given district can hope to get its money back in the form of paved streets, roads, bridges and the like. As municipal and county government would not decrease the payroll nor the bills for incidentals, but increase them at least threefold, the situation as respects public works could hardly improve; and if the usual rings got their hands into the treasury it would grow much worse.

Colonel Laukea makes the point that the Hawaiians can never learn self-government unless they get a chance to try. But they have had the chance and have had it for some time. There is no more important phase of home rule than the control of the common law-making body, the Legislature. This control, upon the organization of the Territory, fell into Hawaiian hands where it had been before, under the monarchy. We put the question fairly to Col. Laukea—do the results, as far as they have gone, justify the grant of larger responsibilities? Does it not seem best to await success in the simple field of self-government now occupied than to try for it among the mazes of municipal law where the trained vision of the white publicist does not always find a path? Should not a willingness of our Home Rulers to elect honest men to office and to pass sensible and equitable laws, precede a willingness on the part of other people to give them the full control of the Territory which they seek?

There is only a half-truth in the Macaulayan saying that a man cannot swim until he is permitted to go into the water. It remains true that if one goes alone to learn the art of swimming, and gets where the depth is great, he will never swim, for he is likely to drown. As students of home rule the Wilcox people are only fit for the shallows now; and they must be taught the stroke by those who have learned the art. If they disdain help they will find to their cost that swimming does not come by nature.

Our correspondent makes much of the word "centralization." It is one that frightens many Hawaiians—but what does it mean? Assuredly it means no harm. When a railroad is to be run successfully, the power to do it must be centralized in the head office. Col. Laukea is a successful hotel-keeper. Why? In large degree because the management of the hotel is centralized in his hands. Were he to apply the decentralizing principle and let his clerk run the desk, his steward the purchasing bureau, his cook determine the menu and his guests the prices, the colonel would soon be out of a job. Nor could he get along if his stockholders took an interfering hand in the management. In a marked degree centralization is the success of

AWAIT BIG
LIFT PUMP
RULES ARE
ADOPTED

Manager Haythornthwaite of the Pioneer

Mill Company, of Lahaina, Maui, departed yesterday for the valley below after a business visit in Honolulu. He spoke hopefully of the plantation's future. The immense improvements now being conducted there for the increase of the water supply are holding Manager Haythornthwaite's attention at present, and within four or five months the company's properties will be in touch with a supply which will be equal to all demands for irrigation purposes.

Grimwood, Richardson & Holloway, the local engineers, are putting in a complete electric high lift pump outfit, which, when completed will be the finest of the kind in the islands. The pump, made by the Dean Pumping Company, is now en route across the continent to be loaded on a vessel at San Francisco, but nothing is definitely known here as to when it will leave the coast for the islands. An electric plant from the General Electric Company is to be installed in connection with the pump, and last but not least, will be the turbine wheel which will generate the power. The wires and poles, as well as the foundations for each section are already in position.

The Pioneer Mill Company recently began tunnelling into the mountains at a high elevation, in search of water, and plenty of it was found. From these tunnels about 1,000,000 gallons every twenty-four hours will be turned into a pipe line which will lead down to the turbine wheel, from which it will be distributed on the higher levels of the cane fields. The wheel will furnish electric power which will be carried over five miles of wires to the high lift pump, and this draw to the surface an average of about 5,000,000 gallons daily, both for storage and distribution on the lower levels.

The contract for installing the pump is about \$25,000, and it is estimated that by the use of water instead of coal to generate power, a saving of about \$2,000 or more monthly can be made. It is estimated also that about 10,000,000 gallons will be developed by the Pioneer Mill in a year's time, and those interested believe that in three years' time the plantation will be in a position to treble its present output of sugar.

HONOLULU WIN BASEBALL GAME

(Continued from Page 3.)

chance in the seventh when there were two hits, with no one out, but the Joy was there. In the ninth there was a case of heart disease. Cummings opened with a triple into left. Garcia followed with his third bang, netting two bags, and tallying Cummings. Cornwell struck out and Cunha doubled Garcia on Jackson's fly in front of the plate, and the agony was over. The score tells the rest:

Mau.	B.H.	R.	B.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Cummings, c.	4	1	2	8	1	0
Garcia, 2b.	5	2	3	1	3	2
Cornwell, 1f.	4	0	0	3	0	0
Jackson, p. cf.	4	0	1	1	1	0
Rosecrans, 2b.	4	0	0	0	2	1
Palapala, ss.	3	0	0	0	1	0
Pickard, 1b.	4	0	0	11	0	2
Henderson, rf.	4	0	1	2	0	0
Searle, cf.	4	1	2	1	1	0

H. A. C.	A.B.	R.	B.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Williams, 3b.	6	2	3	0	2	0
Louis, 2b.	6	2	3	2	0	0
Cunha, c.	5	3	4	14	2	0
Joy, p.	4	0	2	2	2	0
Hanman, 1f.	5	0	0	0	0	0
Thompson, ss.	2	1	0	1	0	1
Aylett, cf.	5	1	1	1	0	0
Gleason, 1b.	5	0	0	6	0	0
Marcellino, rf.	5	1	0	2	0	1

Score by innings:

H. A. C. 14 11 6 12 10—11

Mau. 10 0 2 0 0 1—4

Summary:

Earned runs—H. A. C. 3, Mau. 2.

Left on bases—H. A. C. 10, Mau. 10.

Two-base hits—Cunha 2, Louis 2, Garcia.

Three-base hits—Cunha, Joy, Cummings.

Double play—Cunha to Louis.

Hit by pitched ball—Joy.

Struck out—By Joy 10, by Jackson 1, by Searle 4.

Bases on balls—Off Joy 4, off Searle 3.

Passed balls—By Cunha 1, by Cummings 1.

Wild pitch—By Joy, 1.

Umpires—Morris Keohakalohe and F. M. Church.

government as it is of business. For it the North fought against State

sovereignty during the Civil War; by it the serviceable functions of the

President and Congress have been vastly increased; to it the people are

coming to look for the highest administrative results. And what particu-

larly meets the case in point is the fact that the municipal charter which,

under general suffrage, centralizes all power in the hands of one man and

makes him responsible to the taxpayers, is conceded, all over America, to

be the best municipal charter. Moreover in the American city which is be-

lieved to have the wisest and most economical rule, the people have no vote

whatever. We mean the city of Washington. Hence those who seek relief

from centralization in an up-to-date municipal charter are simply walking

in a circle and getting back, very soon indeed, to their starting point.

Lucky for them if they find that they have centralized their local power in

honest and competent men; ruin for them if they have not.

It is true, as Col. Laukea says, that times are hard and that many lines

of business stagnate; but times cannot be made good and business be vi-

talized, by adding to the burden of taxation. There must not be more offi-

cials to pay, and it is no time to think of a great new system of public

works. Cannot every discerning man see that what Hawaii needs are stern

economies, not wide-open expenditure; that it demands the most careful and

painstaking business methods, not the rule of men to whom the lady dog

symbolizes the highest object of legislation, who regard franchises as means

of bribery and who applaud to the echo the instruction of their leaders to

sell their votes at the polls and then cheat the buyer out of his award.

Yesterday's meeting of the Board of

Health was brief and of little import-
ance. There were two topics con-
sidered, the adoption of rules for the
government of the Hilo Fish Market
and a discussion of reports upon con-
tagious diseases.

There were present at the meeting
President Stearns, Dr. Moore, F. C.
Smith, Paul Isenberg and E. P. Dole
with Executive Officer Pratt.

Two physicians who had failed to re-
port the presence of contagious diseases
in cases attended by them appeared
before the Board and were notified of
the urgent need of a strict observance
of this rule, and also of the penalty for
such neglect. There having been some
doubt in the past by physicians in the
reporting of cases to the Board of
Health, it was decided upon motion of
Mr. Isenberg to notify every physician
in the city of the necessity for comply-
ing with the law, so that there can be
no excuse for further neglect.

To make the rule of still more force,
it was decided that the Executive Of-
ficer refuse to issue burial permits, in
case of death, unless it is known posi-
tively that death is due to natural
causes.

RULES FOR HILO FISH MARKET.

In regard to the new fish market au-
thorized at Hilo the committee re-
ported the following rules which were
adopted by the Board:

1. Market at Waialeale to be a whole-
sale market only, and all fish offered
for sale in Hilo shall first pass through
this market and be inspected and
counted, and after such inspection shall
be delivered and recounted at the re-
tail market.

2. Wholesale to mean dealings be-
tween fishermen and holders of stalls in
the present retail market on Shipman
street.

3. Fish left over and unsold at 6 p.
m. to be inspected and if found in
proper condition may go to cold storage
and on being again offered for sale
shall be labelled as iced fish.

4. Market fees of the wholesale mar-
ket shall not exceed ten per cent of the
sales actually made there.

Sea Going Naval Officers.

According to the Army and Navy
Journal, the Bureau of Navigation has
compiled for the information of the
Secretary of the Navy some interesting
data making comparisons between the
tonnage and the number of sea-going
officers in the navy in 1893 and the
number of officers in the navy at the
present time. The memoranda show
that in 1893 there were 955 sea-going
officers and that the navy had a total
tonnage for vessels in the service, un-
der construction or authorized for con-
struction, of 244,843. That is to say,
there was one sea-going officer for ev-
ery two hundred and fifty-four tons of
displacement. At the present time,
July 1, 1902, there are 1923 sea-going
officers in the navy, but the navy has
a total tonnage in vessels, under con-
struction, authorized and completed, of
827,622. This gives one sea-going of-
ficer to every 806 tons displacement. As
these figures will show, the navy dur-
ing the past nine years, has only been
increased by fifty-eight sea-going of-
ficers, while it has undergone an in-
crease in its floating strength of 582,179
tons. In 1893 there were 556 officers at
sea and 499 on shore service. At the
present time there are 720 officers at
sea and 303 ashore.

Mysterious Deaths at Siberia.

There have been a good many rumo-
rs as to what the U. S. S. San Fran-
cisco, Capt. Ana Walker, U. S. N., com-
manding, was doing during her recent
cruise on the West Coast of Africa.
One of the most interesting is con-
tained in the following extract from
the Liberia Recorder, published at
Monrovia, May 24: "The Frisco is still
here, and from the amount of survey-
ing, boring, sounding, etc., that the
American jacks are about, we would
not be surprised if a cooling station,
breakwater or something of the kind
is the result, the significance of which,
in all probability, would be far reach-
ing in its results. The people of this
republic would most undoubtedly hail
with delight any effort on the part of
the American government, which
means a nearer approach to this
government, which is a right which the
Liberians seem perfectly willing to ac-
cede to the United States government.
We trust, therefore, as the United
States government is enjoying perfect
tranquility at home she will address
herself more earnestly and directly to-
ward this republic whose government
is modelled after her own, being an off-
shoot of hers."

FOR BABY'S SKIN
SCALP AND HAIR

Something for Mothers to Think About

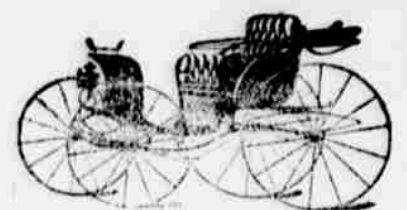
EVERY CHILD born into the world with an
inherited or early developed tendency to distress-
ing, disfiguring humours of the skin, scalp, and
blood, becomes an object of the most tender
solicitude, not only because of its suffering but
because of the dreadful fear that the disfiguration
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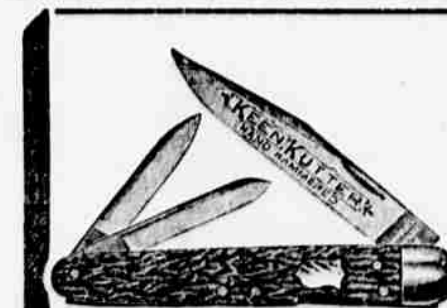
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JALISCO SEPT. 10	DORIC SEPT. 12
HONGKONG MARU SEPT. 18	NIPPON MARU SEPT. 20
CHINA SEPT. 26	PERU SEPT. 30
DORIC OCT. 7	COPTIC OCT. 7
NIPPON MARU OCT. 14	AMERICA MARU OCT. 14
PERU OCT. 22	KOREA OCT. 22
COPTIC OCT. 29	GAELIC NOV. 1
AMERICA MARU NOV. 6	HONGKONG MARU NOV. 8
KOREA NOV. 14	CHINA NOV. 18
GAELIC NOV. 22	DORIC NOV. 25
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